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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

League Likes Its China Stand

Germany Hears Hindenburg

America Responds to Urge

Irish State Frees Prisoners

Greece Wins at World Court

THE League of Nations polishes and ratifies its resolution on the Sino-Japanese conflict. Member nations bind themselves not to recognize any settlement or agreement forced on China by Japan contrary to the League Covenant or the Pact of Paris. All but Japan and China at once approve the measure, which provides for a committee of 19 to remain in Geneva, supervise withdrawal of Japanese troops from China, and report to the Assembly in May. Meanwhile, in Manchuria, which the League includes in the prospective settlement, a Japanese Consul orders Chinese officials to turn over the Custom House to the new puppet state. Japan's troop and fleet movements do not confirm its protests of peaceful intention. But whether it yields to the League resolution or plunges into a greater war, one thing is definite—the League has handed Japan the moral demands of a practically united world.

¶ Germany seethes in the last days before the presidential election. President von Hindenburg, reversing his earlier intention, appeals to the people by radio to elect neither a radical Right nor a radical Left, so that Germany may have a breathing spell for the settlement of vital problems at home and abroad. He declares he stands for no party, but for the nation. After the address 20,000 Communists in a Berlin meeting try to outdo all previous exhibitions of enthusiasm by factions and lift fists in swearing an end to capitalism. The Bavarian Government issues a manifesto, urging Bavarians to vote for von Hindenburg in these impressive words: "He is our sole protection from domestic chaos and civil war."

¶ Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills reports that the Government's reconstruction program has induced a better feeling among American business men. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned about $100,000,000 and the Glass-Steagall law has opened new reservoirs of credit. Increased confidence among private citizens is shown in approximately $39,000,000 emerging from hoarding in a week. Milwaukee reports confidence coming in like a lion—large dollar greenbacks that went out of style two or three years ago flowing in little freshets into stores. Still, one mustn't allow his eyesight to mislead him into imputing hoarding to his neighbor—dollar bills of any size look so much larger than once they did.

¶ The Irish Free State liberates 20 political prisoners and is worried by their manner of accepting liberty. Demonstrations blaze up in favor of an Irish republic. Some of the freed men had been sentenced for maintaining an ammunition dump in the hills near Dublin. The new Government has some thinking to do over the words used by the liberated men in addressing excited crowds—"We will now continue our work!"

¶ The World Court decides the Greek-Bulgarian financial dispute partly in Greece's favor. Athens will refuse to pay Sofia at this time the claims of repatriated citizens. This is a slight lessening of foreign obligations Premier Venizelos recently declared were about to swamp the state. Unless the League of Nations grants the requested banking assistance to prevent a currency collapse, he says, the Cabinet must resign and let the Opposition form a coalition Government. Greece's plaint is that of many nations, both larger and smaller than itself—no power to borrow and thus no power to pay.

¶ The International Chamber of Commerce in Paris receives the American proposals for ending the world-wide business slump. The urgent steps to be taken, according to the American committee headed by Silas H. Strawn, are these: Early settlement of the reparations problem, return to the gold standard, reduction in tariff barriers and armaments. The committee tells the European governments when they can hope to get the United States to agree with them on war debts and other obstructing matters—when they have shown that they can agree among themselves.

¶ Boston hears Winston Churchill tell his final American audience how the two great English-speaking nations can unite to help the world. They can combine in a winning leadership in the struggle between the communistic theory that the individual is nothing and the state is all and their own ideal that the state exists to bring forth the best in and for the individual. In Augustus' time 300,000 soldiers kept order in the world; now millions of soldiers guard the jigsaw frontiers of 26 jealous, disorganized nations of Europe. The unfortified American-Canadian frontier is a world example of possibilities. Practical statesmanship foresees a difficult, delicate, but positive progress toward realizable ideals—out of the right of force and into the force of right.

Jersey to Transport British Workers Free

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE farmers of Jersey have made a novel offer to help Britain's unemployed. They have promised to transport 3000 English workers free of charge to Jersey in May, June and July to assist in lifting the potato crop.

They also will provide the necessary tools for the work, and are willing to pay higher wages than were given to the Breton peasants who did the work last year.

Home Building Urged to Help Canadian Idle

Farmer Member Says Many Need Houses and Many Need Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 11—While the parliamentary debate on the Prime Minister's resolution to continue the unemployment relief act for another two months has become largely a matter of repetition of attack and defense of government relief policies, sometimes a fresh and constructive suggestion comes to the surface. Last night Mr. G. G. Coote, Farmer member from MacLeod, Alberta, urged the Government to consider the building of homes for working people.

He pointed out that there are thousands of families living in cellars in cities, and in shacks and dugouts in country districts, who can and should be provided with decent homes. He suggested that if 50,000 houses were built this year the work would give employment to the bulk of the unemployed.

"Why not bring together the present abundance of labor and building materials for such a worthy cause?" he asked.

He proposed that the scheme be financed, not by increased taxation, but by forming a corporation to take charge of the work. It would issue bonds which could be exchanged for Dominion notes. The houses would be sold to the people on easy terms, say at 2 per cent interest. If the cities would assist in carrying out the scheme and the right men were put in charge, he said, he thought that considerable money would be put in circulation and the Government be relieved of a large proportion of its expenditure.

Responsibility for world unemployment is largely due to the fact that "every nation has walled itself in behind a high tariff," according to Mr. Samuel Factor, Liberal member from Toronto, North Center, and many others on the Opposition side of the House. While Mr. Factor did not blame the Government, therefore, for causing Canada's tribulations, he did accuse it of aggravating them by increasing protection and also by governing by orders in council and other autocratic methods.

SALES TAX ITEM IN REVENUE BILL UNDER HOT FIRE

Opposition in House Is Reflected in Senate as Debate Warms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11—Advocates of a balanced budget and those who prefer that the United States borrow its way through the present emergency continued today in the House the debate on the new Crisp $1,096,000,000 tax measure.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts opened with a 45-minute defense of the tax bill.

"The time has come," he declared, "to put the good of the country ahead of personal and sectional interests." He had voted against the 1-cent-a-gallon tax on imported oil in committee, he said, but now he was prepared to vote for the whole bill to meet the emergency; and he pleaded with others to take a similar stand. "This is no time for partisanship or personal gain," he said.

He asked passage of the bill as it stands in order to restore confidence in the country's credit and lay the corner stone for resumption of business activity.

Following Mr. Treadway, Representative Henry E. Barbour (R.) of California asked that electric energy on farms be exempted from the sales tax.

Representative Charles Brand (R.) of Ohio proposed 25 per cent cut in all federal salaries for a two-year period as alternative to sales tax.

"Opponents of the sales tax are dividing into two groups, first those who insist that the sum to balance the budget could be raised by increased income taxes on individuals and corporations in the upper brackets, and second, a group which rejects the whole idea of a balanced budget as improper at the present time.

On the Senate side, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, Democratic leader, indicated his intention of following the conservative Democratic leadership in the House in support of the proposed sales tax. The Senate discussion was precipitated by Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington, who denounced the sales tax, charging that it placed excessive burdens on the poor at a time of national hardship.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D.) of Tennessee asked senators "to rise as one man to defeat the infamy." Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana said that earnings of corporations still offer a fertile field for higher taxation as a substitute to the sales tax.

Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire said that Senators Dill, McKellar and Walsh are all supporters of the candidacy of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic presidential nomination, and intimated that their attack on the sales tax was actually directed against Representative John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, Speaker of the House, another potential Democratic presidential candidate.

Rise and Fall of Hitler's Power Follows Economic Tide in Reich

Difficult Periods Find National Socialist Party Gaining in Strength, but Losing Appeal When Conditions Are Relatively Stabilized

HITLERISM AND ITS MEANING
Second of Four Articles

By W. HORSFALL CARTER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The National Socialist German Workers Party is accurately described as the shadow of Germany's crisis. Thus its first considerable access of strength coincided with the difficult period from the beginning of 1923 to the end of 1924—the Ruhr occupation, and monetary chaos.

As conditions became relatively stabilized and hope of fruitful results through Dr. Gustav Stresemann's policy of foreign understanding revived, so Hitlerism lost much of its appeal. The second and continuing phase dates from the middle of 1929, when the first effects of the world economic blizzard came to be felt in Germany. After the Reichstag elections of Sept. 14, 1930, bringing its rich harvest of 107 Nazi deputies, there have been local elections in Bremen, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Hamburg, Hessen and Württemberg, and in every case the party has approximately doubled its voting strength. Today, as Herr Adolf Hitler "told the world" in his recent open letter to the Chancellor, the party lays claim to 15,000,000 votes. His estimate is probably not far wrong.

Herr Hitler's following, in the early days, was composed in the main of persons for whom the existing capitalist system could find no place. Distress and unemployment, precisely as in Italy, were the best recruiting sergeants. In the last nine months economic stress has increased by leaps and bounds, and the appeal of the mobilized forces of discontent is thus ever stronger.

But we should remember, I think, that Germany's crisis is not merely or primarily economic. It is mental and moral, and it dates from the first cracks in the imperial structure occasioned by the Allied economic blockade. That isolation of Germany during the war has left its mark on the national mentality. It was the embryo from which has developed a kind of persecution-mania, which makes it impossible for any Government, however well-intentioned, to pursue for long a realist policy.

Thus we see Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, adopting to all in-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

FRANCE'S TERMS ON REPARATIONS GUARD TREATIES

Paris Becomes Reconciled to Reduction—Seeks Debt Compensation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 11—Terms on which the Government would like to reach a preliminary agreement concerning reparations with England preparatory to the Lausanne conference next June are gradually becoming apparent.

The Tardieu ministry is becoming reconciled to the need for granting Germany a further reduction in reparations payments, a reduction which will lead to the fixing of the "durable" settlement desired by Great Britain and which will probably be ushered in by extension of the Hoover moratorium, perhaps with some alterations.

In return for such concessions France desires Great Britain to use its influence in two different directions. First England is requested to obtain from the United States some assurance that reduction in European debts to the United States will be made in proportion to the decrease in reparations payments. Second, England is requested to make clear to Germany that if these reparations concessions are made, attacks on other provisions of the Versailles treaty such as those concerning disarmament and former German colonies, must cease.

French opinion is almost unanimous in recognizing the need of a complete understanding with England and M. Tardieu is expected to follow up immediately the conversations he has recently had at Geneva with Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister.

M. Tardieu's ministerial declaration, read in the Chamber of Deputies Feb. 23, praised the Laval Government for having reached agreement with Great Britain to hold the Lausanne conference in June, and the new Prime Minister declared France desired "a general understanding with this noble country."

Since then the newspaper, Le Temps, which is frequently the mouthpiece for government policy, has printed several articles advocating renewal of the entente cordiale. Revival of the project for an economic entente between Danubian states which has emanated from Paris and which is apparently approved by Great Britain is hailed as one more link in the chain of friendship between the two countries.

M. Tardieu will probably discuss these matters with the British Foreign Minister if he decides to visit Paris this week-end.

LEAGUE APPROVES PLAN TO EXERT PRESSURE IN EAST

Smaller Nations Score Success When Assembly Backs Resolution for Reasserting Geneva's Authority

RECOGNITION FOR WAR GAINS IN ORIENT BARRED BY VOTE

Six States Added to Council for Committee to Report on Steps Taken to End Hostilities, Both at Shanghai and in Manchuria

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable From The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 11—The Assembly of the League of Nations tonight adopted its resolution for the regulation of the Far Eastern conflict, which attempts to reassert the League's full effectiveness and the authority of the Covenant and Pact of Paris. The resolution establishes a powerful commission to survey the course of events in Shanghai and Manchuria.

China and Japan alone abstained from voting and thus furnished strong evidence that the resolution is fair to both sides. Japan refrained from voting ostensibly, as Mr. Naotake Sato explained, because it is always opposed to intervention of the Assembly under Article 15 in the Manchurian affairs.

But in reality the opposition came because the resolution, though cloaked in diplomatic velvet, conceals the iron refutation of Japan's claims.

Mr. Sato delivered his explanation of the reservations in the general committee, which then adopted the resolution.

In 10 minutes the meeting was converted into the Assembly by a blow from the president's gavel, and the resolution definitely passed. Thus ends the Assembly's first phase in the Sino-Japanese conflict with a notable triumph for the bold forward policies of the smaller states.

Having adopted the resolution, the Assembly proceeded to elect by secret ballot six states which are to be added to the Council, together with the president, M. Paul Hymans, to form the executive committee. Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Portugal, Hungary and Sweden were elected. The first three and the last took a prominent part in the debate and were among the strongest critics of Japanese policy.

Portugal is a signatory of the Nine-Power treaty and Hungary was named because of the personal eminence of Count Apponyi. In the final vote for the resolution, Dr. W. W. Yen, of China, abstained, not because he opposed the resolution, but because he had not received precise instructions from his Government. He thanked the Assembly for its just and sympathetic attitude toward his country.

M. Hymans adjourned the Assembly, emphasizing that only the first phase of its work had been completed. But critics agree that the work has been well done.

Satisfaction with the Assembly's resolution reaffirming applicability of League ideals to the Orient and establishment of a commission to supervise closely future events in the Sino-Japanese conflict grew today as minor modifications were made in resolutions, and the nations waited for replies from China and Japan.

The American delegation here expressed strong approbation of the resolutions and wishes particularly to thank Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, who took a prominent rôle in coördinating the Assembly's conclusions with the American position, as expressed in the note of Jan. 7 to Japan and the Stimson letter to Senator William E. Borah. In certain respects Sir John has been acting as the American spokesman within the drafting committee. Today in public session of the general committee, which has put the finishing touches to the draft, Sir John once more backed the amendment, expressing the American view.

Useful Diplomatic Fiction

The American method of participation in this Assembly has added yet another diplomatic device to the long list of expedients contrived in the last 12 years for linking Washington and Geneva. The arms delegation here, and particularly Mr. Hugh Wilson, Minister at Berne, has been in effect an unofficial delegation to the Assembly. But Sir John has been the official spokesman for the Americans, and on several occasions has publicly announced that he was representing Washington.

This is indeed an innovation in international politics and one which American and foreign critics here find somewhat undignified, though not ineffective. American observers feel that participation in the Assembly's committees, as the United States participated last September in the truce discussions, would have been simpler, more straightforward and much more worthy of American policy.

But Washington was so alarmed at the sensational interpretations put by extreme newspapers in the United States upon the rapprochement with the League of last September and October that any roundabout methods was preferable at this time, according to most trustworthy informants.

In a salient paragraph which expresses the American caveat to Japan, declaring it incumbent upon League members not to recognize

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Irish Republic Kept as Goal Of Men Freed

Thousands Crowd Around Prison in Welcome to Political Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, March 11 — Establishment of an Irish republic is still the avowed aim of the 20 political prisoners released yesterday, according to a joint statement issued by them and published here today. The men were freed unconditionally and were greeted with remarkable scenes of enthusiasm by a crowd of several thousands outside the prison gates and afterward at the hotel where they were entertained until a late hour by their friends.

Today they have gone to their respective homes and similar scenes have been witnesed en route and on their arrival. The crowds, however, were easily controlled and it is assumed that interest in blazing tar barrels, detonators on railway lines, torchlight processions, etc., were at least equally responsible for the size of the demonstration as sympathy with the republican cause.

The prisoners' manifesto, after thanking the new Fianna Fail administration for promptness in releasing them, says: "We have not been acquainted with recent events. We were imprisoned because we wanted the freedom of our country achieved and the republic established. We still hold the same opinion and hope the people of Ireland will advance without further halt until a republic is functioning freely. We intend to continue our work in the volunteer movement until the same has been achieved."

Army Insignia Carried

The volunteer work in question is the Irish republican army. Several decorated motorcars bearing the insignia of this organization came to the capital yesterday to join in the welcome to the released prisoners, although the I. R. A. is one of the bodies banned by the previous Government and legally this embargo still exists. The volunteer movement referred to has to be distinguished from the official volunteer movement organized by the Cuman-na-Gaedheal Party, now in opposition. The fate of this party is awaited with considerable interest.

Of the released prisoners two of the most spectacular cases are brothers, George and Charles Gilmore, sentenced to five and three years respectively by a military tribunal last December for establishing an armed dump in the hills near Dublin. This dump was accidentally discovered by a couple of students who went too near and were fired at. The Gilmores were found guilty by the military tribunal after two juries had failed to convict because, according to Cuman-na-Gaedheal supporters, of intimidation.

Counties' Ban Lifted

The question whether the words of their manifesto "continue our work" mean reëstablishment of such dumps with a view to armed insurrection is being anxiously debated even by many who wish President de Valera well. He himself, however, is understood to believe that abolition of the oath of allegiance to Britain will give the numerically small I. R. A. and the Sinn Fein groups no further excuse for continuing agitation on unconstitutional lines.

Meanwhile the ban on Mr. de Valera's entry into six counties in Northern Ireland is no longer in force, according to a statement in the Belfast Parliament last night. Exclusion was made and enforced as recently as February, 1929, when Mr. de Valera served one month's imprisonment in the Belfast jail for infringing the regulation.

NAVY OFFICERS' SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The navy will abide by a House committee's decision against establishing a portion of the officers' postgraduate school at the University of California.

ANOTHER WEEK OF IDLE DOLLAR DRIVE PLANNED

Reports From Many States Show Results Warrant Extension of Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 11—So much good is being done by the nation-wide campaign against idle dollars that local groups have been urged by Col. Frank Knox, its director, to continue their efforts into another week if conditions justify.

Some of the reports from state chairmen brought the following news:

Florida—Three banks report an increase of more than $1,000,000 in deposits in the last three weeks; money is being taken out of safety boxes and invested in Government bonds and other securities. The campaign is hastening return of confidence and lessening fear.

Arkansas—Considerable money is returning to circulation through bank deposits—bank officials and stores are highly pleased.

South Carolina—Banks report money coming in; State Legislature adopts resolution of approval and coöperation.

New Mexico—Banks report savings and checking deposits increasing, one bank doubles savings accounts.

Nevada — Optimistic sentiment throughout the State, accompanied by increased deposits.

Michigan—"Substantial" increase in bank deposits.

New Jersey—"Faith and confidence" is being restored, money returning to circulation steadily, demand for Treasury certificates good.

Iowa—"Splendid" reports from all parts of the State, deposits and buying grow.

Georgia—Bank deposits increased several million since Feb. 1, campaign enthusiastically supported.

District of Columbia — Improved deposits and purchases.

Pennsylvania—Movement undoubtedly doing much good.

Kentucky—Since Feb. 29 one Louisville bank gains 5 per cent deposits, large amounts deposited in Louisville by 275 Kentucky banks.

An "aroused and more friendly interest" in the recovery of banking was observed in Chicago, it was reported, with many banks taking in substantial deposits of big currency.

Blanket-Size Bills Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 11—Old style large-size paper money, made obsolete about three years ago by the dainty new greenbacks now in general use in the United States, is coming out of hiding as the national anti-hoarding campaign gathers momentum.

ART IS LINKED TO ELECTRICITY IN EXPERIMENTS

Boston Expert Shows Marvels of Lighting in Hands of Artist

Two stories above Boylston Street in Boston, electricity is being turned into art. Playing with voltage on one hand and with pictured Italian lakes and luminous cities on the other, Mr. George L. Hall, consultant on illumination, reveals daily how much beauty and ingenuity can speak from a switchboard.

In the Hall laboratory for lighting research, consisting of an anteroom and a workshop, Mr. Hall, with the assistance of an artist, Mr. Harold Pond, has made advanced excursions into the realm of electrical effects. The anteroom devised to provide an atmosphere of expectation for what may be revealed in the work is crowded with bizarre bric-a-brac, objects of art and oddities gleaned from many places.

Most of them are puppets of the great unfathomed prompter, electricity. When the main light is turned off, china owls with large-ringed eyes blink and smolder in coves along the wall, and a massive crystal ball of frosty glass turns iridescent with wraiths of color, constantly coiling and uncoiling.

Miniature Stage

There is, first of all, his miniature stage, equipped in every detail as to light like the stages of the theater. Absorption in working out such a set intrigued Mr. Hall eight years ago to quit being a coal merchant and summon his instinctive flair for electricity, with two years at M. I. T. to develop this model. Sedulously studying theatrical lighting, persistently rolling off discouragement, he finished his stage and got a patent on it.

The amazingly complicated appearing switchboard for the stage in his laboratory controls 95 miniature spotlights—distributed at the foot of the stage, concealed in the backdrops or overhead. Ten portable spotlights complete the equipment. Individual lights can be dimmed or a master switch softens them all simultaneously.

His stage set was classical in its architecture. White fluted columns were etched against an opaque sky. Cleverly manipulating the switchboard, Mr. Hall flushed the columns with a roseate glow—the sky melted into shadows and caught fire in the nether distance. All the warm colors that twilight invokes flowed after the setting sun over the rim of the world.

Modern City Shown

Leaving the stage, Mr. Hall went to the front of the room, where there was a large set, representing a modern storied city, with masses of towers, square-shouldered factories, docks that thrust themselves aggressively into the sea and all the appurtenances of commerce.

Plunging the room into darkness, all was invisible until a vague ashen grayness appeared where the set was. Gradually "silver-winged dawn" hovered over the city. Blurred masses took shape, unfolded like petals into rigid hard things of stone and steel, until all the structural outlines of the city were etched clear against the day.

Pushing the hours before him, Mr. Hall produced his master effect. The setting sun was still blazoning the distant escarpments of the city when the first artificial lights appeared in the office windows. Like popping corn, the city became stippled with blazing windows. An aeronautical beacon began to pulse on top of the highest tower. Signs flashed sporadically and their letters raced across the parapets of the buildings, jogging the night with the insistent demands of commerce. In a moment one of the marvels of today was visible, the earth's own constellation, a modern lighted city

New Tax Assessor 'Fires' 401 of 491 On Chicago Force

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 11—An efficiency engineer who has for years been arguing with public officials to cut off useless jobs yesterday had his own way here. Put into public office himself and given a corps of 491 employees, he dispensed with 401.

The opportunity of doing what he has often counseled others to do finally fell to Mr. J. L. Jacobs, the new assessor of Cook County. He is the man who is going to tell Chicago how much its property should be taxed. Out of the cloud of politics which has darkened local taxes he has emerged as a man in whom the public may have confidence to see that taxing is done right.

After his joint appointment by the Governor of Illinois and the president of the County Board, Mr. Jacobs was sworn into office this week. He stepped at once into the center of Chicago's financial difficulties. Taxes are still a year behind in collection and the whole tax situation at present a muddle.

One of Mr. Jacobs's first steps was to order out the frosted glass windows in the offices of the old assessors, whose jobs were recently abolished by the State Legislature. The discredited tax régime was characterized by secrecy. Next Mr. Jacobs hired back the man who made the big reform assessment of property here several years ago, Mr. Harry S. Cutmore. For the first time in half a century Mr. Cutmore gave Chicago an up-to-date, systematic assessment of real estate. The politicians in charge of taxing endured Mr. Cutmore as long as they had to, and then fired him. Mr. Jacobs made him his first assistant.

Then the two checked over their staff, which remained over from the political régime, and trimmed it for the time being from 491 to 90.

Attack in Moscow Attributed to Poles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 11—Unnamed Polish citizens instigated the attack on the counselor of the German Embassy, Herr Fritz von Twardowsky, here last Saturday, according to an official statement published yesterday which declares the assailant, I. M. Stern, confessed he acted in coöperation with a man named Vassilieff, who acted under instructions of Polish citizens.

Stern stated he intended to assassinate the German Ambassador, Herr von Dirksen, and mistook Herr von Twardowsky for Herr von Dirksen. It is announced that the preliminary investigation of Stern's case has ended and trial will be held before the Supreme Military Court of the republic. Vassilieff, whose identity has not been revealed, is under arrest.

Briand Secure in Hall of Fame

★ ★ ★

Stanch Apostle of Peace and Good Will Filled Years With Devotion to Ideals

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PARIS, March 11—With the passing of M. Aristide Briand the post-war period ends. Yet, to speak more accurately, it had ended some time before. Briandism had succumbed to Hitlerism. The series of events across the Rhine which marked the growth of nationalism to such an extraordinary degree that today President von Hindenburg's candidacy for reëlection is supported by German Socialists, seemed to discredit Briandism. In various parts of the world, notably China, assumptions which were attributed to M. Briand crumbled.

His peace efforts had been superb and he was at Geneva a veritable "apostle." The prestige of no statesman has risen higher. His name was known wherever civilized men conversed together, and he stood out as the supreme representative of the forces of pacification.

France was proud of him, although a section of French opinion has always considered his methods deplorable. His political opponents were uneasy, not so much at his policy, as that his casual fashion of conducting it kept him in office because he represented to the world a pacific countenance of France.

Served as Indispensable Aide

It should not be overlooked that in these latter years, which have been the crowning years of M. Briand's career, he served continually in Nationalist governments. MM. Poincaré, Tardieu and Laval found him indispensable.

But it had long been foreseen that Briandism was for fair, not foul weather. It gathered strength from favorable circumstances. When circumstances became unfavorable it shrank and disappeared. It was halted and nonplused by the results of the German elections, by the demand for the Austro-German economic Anschluss, by the breakdown of the Young plan, by the call for a revision of treaties and the German claim for military equality. According to the rules of Briandism Germans should have expressed gratitude at each French concession. Since it did not work out like that, Briandism caused disillusionment.

The reasons of this failure are easily found. They concern peace workers in general. Too much reliance was placed on mere oratory. Verbal promises were not borne out by facts. In diplomacy there was improvisation. Difficulties were dealt with as they arose and by dexterity were conjured away.

Schemes whose implications had not always been considered and which were vague were accepted, advocated and abandoned. Often one plan would be in contradiction to another and there would be applause for a thesis which was the opposite of that previously adopted. This isn't a criticism of Briand personally but of the wider circle of which he was the center.

He himself, wiser than many of his followers, did proceed to actual accomplishment. To his credit will always stand the Locarno pacts, which made possible Franco-German reconciliation, and the pact to outlaw war, which even though it be

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Unemployment in Spain Brings Dole—Shirt Demand Booms Textile Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—One unusual result of unemployment in southern Spain is that the cotton textile trade, centered in Barcelona, is now in a flourishing condition due to orders from peasants for "spare shirts."

Catalonia, and perhaps the rest of Spain which so largely depends on the good will of its most important industrial province, is revealed to owe its present prosperous conditions to the extra shirt which Andalusian peasants are now able to buy, thanks to the largesse distributed by the Government to the unemployed.

One shirt, patched again and again, a thing of many colors, was formerly all the linen possessed by many thousands of the agricultural laborers. Washed and quickly dried in the sun, the garment would be worn until its original texture had quite disappeared, and in fact long after.

Since the authorities have taken to giving out doles, thousands upon thousands of brand new shirts have been ordered. Factories in Barcelona have been working full-time. It is believed that this extra shirt is now even helping soap manufacturers and may have a permanent effect in brightening up the happy-go-lucky Andalusian.

THE MONITOR INDEX

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight 4
The Disk Makers 4
Radio Programs 4
Among the Railroads 5
Household Arts and Crafts 6
The Home Forum 7
To Realize Perfection
[With German Translation]
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

SINO-JAPANESE NEWS DECLARED POORLY HANDLED

Dr. Gibbons Criticizes American Press on Its Treatment of Subject

Sharp criticism of the manner in which the press of America has been treating the Sino-Japanese situation was voiced last night by Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, lecturer and journalist.

In discussing this point in an interview before his address to members of the Boston City Club on "China and Japan in Conflict, What's Behind It? Where Will it Stop?" Dr. Gibbons declared that the American press as a whole made "no real attempt to get at the subject in an objective way."

Editorially as well as in the news columns, he thought, the subject was handled "very poorly." He added that it "looked as though the press in this country was trying to incite America into making war against Japan." Dr. Gibbons described this phase as "alarming because it showed the same lack of poise we displayed in the World War," adding that "no effort was made to headline the real facts."

In discussing the question of an economic boycott as a means of dealing with an aggressor nation, Dr. Gibbons said it is the "most absurd thing ever advocated by sensible men, and those who propose it are utterly lacking in the ability to comprehend the seriousness of such a proposal." He added that such an economic boycott as has been proposed in the United States would be a "most cruel and dastardly thing."

In his address, the speaker traced the development of trade and political relations in the Orient during the last century. Today's difficulties between China and Japan, he said, began with the organization of the republic in China, which "has led to 20 years of civil war."

Provincial boundaries restrict social intermingling, he went on to say, and the variations in the spoken language in China constitute a further handicap to the achievement of a national unity. There never was a Chinese nation with territorial integrity, he asserted. China and Japan cannot meet before the League of Nations on equal terms, and the Chinese Government can insure no administrative control or entity, Dr. Gibbons asserted.

He said that whereas reform groups in the United States are waging a war against war, they are actually inciting it in urging an economic boycott. Submarine and poison gas are nothing compared with the horror and cruelty of a workable economic boycott, Dr. Gibbons declared. Noncombatants, women and children, would succumb no less than soldiers on the front line, he indicated.

LOWER GRAZING FEES ALLOW $980,000 SAVING

Twenty-six thousand western livestock producers of the United States will save $980,000 in 1932, through the 50 per cent reduction of forest grazing fees recently ordered by Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, with approval of President Hoover, according to Mr. J. Byron Wilson, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, coöperative agency for 35,000 wool growers with headquarters in Boston.

Mr. Wilson explained that the marketing organization, together with the National Wool Growers Association and western Senators, had endeavored to procure the reduction in grazing fees on national forests for the last two years. Additional credit will be obtained on the saving and sheepmen and cattlemen can operate this year at much less than during the last three years.

CREDIT BUREAU CUTS LOSSES ON BAD DEBTS

Bad debt losses of various stores have been reduced during the last year through membership in the Boston Credit Bureau, Inc., according to a report read by Mr. Ralph Mannis, retiring president, at the third annual dinner meeting last night at the Hotel Kenmore. The free interchange of credit information among the members of the bureau has largely eliminated the nonpaying customers, Mr. Ephraim A. Brest, vice-president, stated, reading from the report of the newly elected president, Mr. Wallace Feeney, who was unable to attend.

"The primary twofold purpose of the bureau," said Mr. Brest, "is to provide protection against persons who do not intend to pay and against those who buy with good intentions but beyond their means." Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols reported statistics showing that the retail stores in Boston have done more business than those in any other city in the United States during the last year.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Annual Road Loan As Part of Budget Is Opposed by Ely

Gov. Joseph B. Ely objects to a provision inserted in the state budget by the Committee on Ways and Means calling for an appropriation of $900,000 for highway construction, as part of a part-time borrowing program adopted by the State last year.

The Governor bases his objections on the ground that the work which was to have required the annual $900,000 outlay did not start so early as was expected, in which case he did not think it necessary to provide the fund this year. The $900,000 appropriated last year, he said, has not yet been borrowed and spent.

As this appropriation bill was passed, an annual appropriation of $900,000 would be authorized over a period of four years to fulfill an unemployment emergency building program proposed by the Governor.

Few major changes were noted in the budget which was reported by the committee yesterday. Many of the minor appropriations were reduced, due to the coöperation of department heads. The net state tax remains at last year's figure of $5,000,000. All bills providing for reductions in salaries of state employees were reported adversely by the committee when it was ascertained that the budget would be balanced without such action.

Child Trainer Told To Eliminate Fear

Elimination of fear, self-consciousness and a sense of failure in disciplining children, was urged today by Miss Marion Remon, director of elementary education in the Melrose public schools, at the Youth Conference in the Hotel Statler. The conference was conducted by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, division of the American home.

Miss Remon pointed out that a large percentage of behavior problems result from fear of failure. Such a fear "can only be upset by a realization of success aided by generous giving of praise, well earned," she said.

Others who spoke at the conference today were Miss Leona Samuels, consultant decorator and artist; Mrs. W. A. Bedford, formerly teacher of play and physical education in the Department of Hygiene in Wellesley College; and Mr. Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor. Dr. James Gordon Gilkey, minister of the South Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass., spoke at the luncheon which closed the conference.

Small Reflector on Arm Guards Road Pedestrian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11—The pedestrian who walks upon the highway, after dark or in unfavorable weather particularly, owes a duty to the motorists to make his presence there known, Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, said in announcing here yesterday his approval of a contrivance that will enable pedestrians on the highways after dark to make themselves more conspicuous, and thus reduce the likelihood of mishaps.

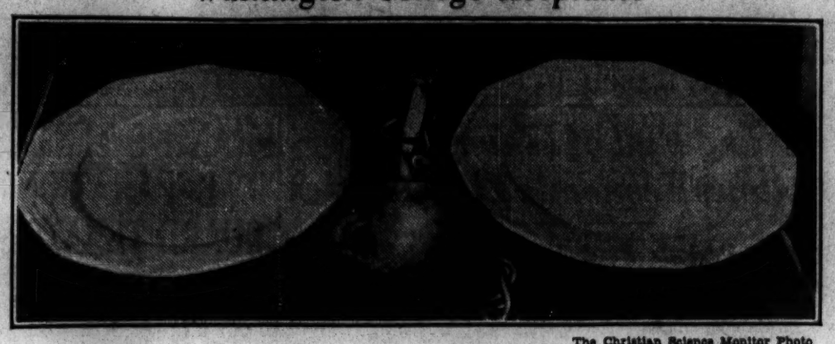
This device, the first to be formally considered and recommended by the department, is a reflector, worn on the arm and displays a two-inch spot of red. Its use is considered even an improvement over the display of white on the clothing of pedestrians, the advantage of which has been pointed out by the department for several years.

EACH $1,000,000 GIVES 6000 JOBS

Every $1,000,000 spent by Massachusetts on highway construction has given work to 6000 men for a month, according to a report of the Massachusetts Special Commission on Stabilization of Employment. Work on the roads engages 2000 of the 6000 and the remaining 4000 are employed in the production of materials and transportation, Mr. Harvey A. Wooster, commission director, declared.

More than half of the men receiving work are natives of the State, and money going out of the State returns to some extent in the increased buying capacity for Massachusetts goods, he said. Labor receives 76 cents of every dollar spent on road work and 75.7 cents of every dollar expended in the building of bridges, including labor employed on materials and transportation.

Washington College Keepsakes



The Christian Science Monitor Photo

ITEMS IN MUSEUM AT CHESTERTOWN, MD.

The Plates Were Used by George Washington on a Visit to the College Named for Him, and the Dipper a Gift From Him to the College in 1789.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md.—Three items of rare interest are included in the showing of Washington memorabilia in Washington College museum in connection with the George Washington bicentennial observance in Maryland. One of these is an ancient iron dipper that hung from the campus pump for more than half a century.

The story of the dipper has to do with the time George Washington visited the college in 1789, when a play was presented in his honor by the students. Afterward the distinguished visitor stopped at the pump for a drink of water, but there was no cup. He sent the dipper to the students later as a gift.

The other two items are dinner plates. These alone remain of a set owned by Dr. William Smith, first president of the college, and used at a dinner at which Washington was a guest when he came to Chestertown at Dr. Smith's urging.

He gave 50 guineas in gold to its first endowment fund and accepted membership on its first board of governors.

BOOK COLLECTOR TOPIC OF TALK TO LIBRARIANS

Harvard Man Delivers the Last in Series of Six Lectures

Book collecting, hobby of so many persons throughout the world, has been practiced even before the times of Queen Elizabeth in England, Mr. George Parker Winship, assistant librarian at Harvard University, said last night.

Mr. Winship delivered the last of a series of six lectures on "Trends in Modern Book Making" offered by the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association in the Boston University School of Education, Exeter and Newbury Streets.

One of the greatest of English book collectors was Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, Mr. Winship said. Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundell, and Judge George Thomason he also mentioned as prominent collectors in England at a later period. Judge Thomason was a profuse collector of ephemeral tracts published during the Civil War and the Commonwealth. These tracts, formerly known as the "King's Pamphlets," were bought by King George III, who presented them to the British Museum. There were about 23,000 of these tracts which were arranged in chonological order and bound into 1983 volumes.

In relating some of his personal experiances in the collecting of books, Mr. Winship told of meeting a book collector in Mexico City some years ago. Among the choice volumes of the Mexican's library Mr. Winship found a single printed page dated about 1511 which, upon close examination, he found to be a copy of the bull issued by Pope Alexander VII, during the latter part of the fifteenth century, dividing the new world between Spain and Portugal. Seeing Mr. Winship's intense interest in the document, the collector presented it to him.

The speaker concluded his talk by describing a few of the publications dealing with book collecting. Among these he mentioned, "The Printed Book," by Harry Gidney Aldis; "English Books, 1475-1900," by Charles J. Sawyer and F. J. Harvey Darton; "An Introduction to Bibliography," by Ronald B. McKerrow and two works by John T. Winterich, "A Primer of Book Collecting," and "Collector's Choice."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

L. J. Matthews, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Benjamin M. Tucker, Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Marjory L. Ripley, Augusta, Maine.
J. H. Owen, Worcester, Mass.
Manilla H. Smith, Auburn, Maine.
Mrs. Jessie M. Wickersham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary M. Charles, Medford, Mass.
Herbert Hoffheimer Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Charles Laing, St. Louis, Mo.
Garretson Flinn, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
Clarence Papendick, St. Louis, Mo.
James R. Blue, Freedom, Penna.
R. B. Goodall, Philadelphia, Penna.
Maurice E. Bragg, Manchester, N. H.
George L. Hawn Jr., Pontiac, Mich.
Frederick L. Ragnery, Hinsdale, Ill.
F. C. Well, Lowell, Mass.
P. O. Porter, Oak Park, Ill.
Samuel Gair, Babson Park, Mass.
Frederick Crampton, Central Falls, R. I.
John J. Crabil, Babson Park, Mass.
Thomas H. Burton, Long Island City, N. Y.

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OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

Improved Tone To Business Is Seen by Mills

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11—Business sentiment of the United States has improved decidedly in the past few weeks, and favorable factors are still developing, according to Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury.

The weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve Board shows a continued decline of hoarding amounting for the week ending March 9 to $39,000,000, compared to a decline of $21,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

The new Treasury short-term loans were oversubscribed by 3½ times, Mr. Mills announced, amounting to a total of $3,402,725,500 bid for the $900,000,000 offering, interpreted as a favorable sign. It indicates, Treasury officials say, that short, term issues will probably be readily marketed, with the prospect of easing the money market.

Referring particularly to the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Mills said: "The effect of these measures has been very great; sentiment is much better. Up to March 8 the corporation had lent some $100,000,000, largely to small country banks. Furthermore, there have been only two national bank failures since Feb. 17, establishing a new record for two years.

At the same time, the Glass-Steagall bill has tapped a huge new supply of credit for member institutions of the Federal Reserve System, and thereby eased substantially the credit situation.

Improved business conditions have strengthened President Hoover's position, according to Mr. Charles F. Abbott, New York, executive of the American Institute of Steel Construction, following a visit at the White House. Outstanding among problems still unsolved, he said, was the necessity for granting additional credit for home builders and home owners.

Mr. Mills believes the new tax bill is "practical and the measure a good one," though he approached the subject of a sales tax reluctantly. Manufacturers will undoubtedly pass it on, he said, and it will add to the cost of living, but the effect of a 2¼ per cent rate whichamounts to a tax of $595,000,000 on a base of $32,000,000,000 of sales is not great, he said.

Improved financial conditions in England are also helping to restore confidence in the United States, it was said. Cuts in the Bank of England rate are expected to aid trade revival.

HALF-TIME STATION WANTED BY HERALD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The Boston Herald-Traveler, amending its previous application for a new full-time 100-watt broadcasting station, today applied to the Federal Radio Commission for authority instead to erect a new half-time station on 1500 kilocycles that would use 100 watts at night and 250 watts in the day.

This is the assignment now held by WLOE, recently ordered off the air by the commission, but operating under an injunction pending an appeal.

VON HINDENBURG SAYS CANDIDACY IS CASE OF DUTY

Reich President Asserts Nation Must Establish Genuine Unity

BERLIN, March 11 (AP)—The text of President von Hindenburg's radio address, delivered last night, follows, in part:

"When seven years ago I was first approached with a request to accept Germany's highest office, I intentionally avoided addressing meetings of party aspect, and have therefore spoken only once in a nation-wide broadcast.

"Now that the Presidency has been offered to me a second time, I would have preferred to hold wholly aloof in the electoral campaign. Developments, however, have compelled me to emerge from retirement to address the whole German nation over the radio, so that all shall hear from my own lips why I have accepted a new candidacy.

"If, after serious reflection, I decided to present myself for reëlection, it was in the consciousness of fulfilling a duty to my country. Had I refused, the danger would have arisen that, owing to serious party differences, owing especially to dissension among the Rightists, the radical Rightist candidate or one of the radical Lefts would be elected on the second ballot.

Opposes Party Strife

"Election of a party man representing one-sided extremist views, who would consequently have the majority of the people against him, would expose the Fatherland to serious disturbances whose outcome would be incalculable.

"In this election campaign I have been subjected to personal attack on my conduct of affairs. I shall cite the most important of these attacks, and I leave to the individual who listens the judgment of the wrong done me.

"I am blamed for signing the Young plan by which, it is said, I placed myself in direct opposition to the so-called national front. Truly, the signing of that plan was not a light matter for me, but I did sign, being convinced of the necessity of that step to gain our national liberty. I still believe I did the right thing.

"The Rhineland is free; foreign control has gone; the Young plan already has been outdistanced by actual developments. I do not believe we would have stood where we stand today, despite all the difficulties of the foreign situation, if I had taken the advice offered me then not to sign that plan.

"Another Reproach"

"Another reproach directed against me is that I signed the emergency decrees. I know that in doing so I placed heavy burdens on the German people, exposing myself to much personal criticism.

"Last summer we faced the question whether to buy financial relief at the cost of political surrender abroad or to stand our ground as a nation alone and submit to heavy sacrifices. Without hesitation I chose the latter course.

"I bethought myself of the good old military principle that a mistake in the choice of means is less reprehensible than doing nothing. It is quite conceivable that there may be differences of opinion on any of these measures and often I decided on them with a heavy heart.

True National Unity

"But no critic can deny that my motives were animated by fervent love of country and an ardent determination to fight for Germany's freedom. Even the loudest clamorer must admit that in those difficult decisions I acted as a free agent on my own personal responsibility.

"The battle is still on. Foreign political decisions are still to be made. Important domestic tasks, especially relief of our terrible unemployment, still remain to be done.

"Our great goal can be attained only if we unite in one true national community. I cannot believe that Germany will go under in internal strife and civil war when the supreme task is the struggle for liberty and the standing of the German nation."

Intensive Search Is Continued For Lindbergh Baby

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—While police authorities continued an intensive search of the Sourland Hill country around Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's home yesterday, the lines of investigation were flung across the Atlantic and steamships arriving in Europe were closely inspected in the hope of finding some trace of the kidnapers of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., who disappeared from his parents' home on March 1.

The atmosphere of quiet cheerfulness which was maintained at the Lindbergh home and the fact that police authorities, in interviews with the press, declined to give any answers to questions as to whether either they or Colonel Lindbergh had made contact with the abductors were considered in many quarters to justify the hope that negotiations had at least been opened.

There was no tangible evidence to support this theory, however, and apparently the police were continuing their efforts to locate the baby with a zeal undiminished by any prospect of his immediate return through other channels. Asked whether they could say definitely that Colonel Lindbergh had received no notes from the kidnapers that could be considered genuine, the police authorities declined to reply.

Henry Johnson, the sailor friend of the baby's nurse, Miss Betty Gow, was the only person who has been investigated in the case who was still detained by the police. Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of state police at Trenton, announced last night that Johnson had entered the United States illegally in 1927 and was subject to deportation. A warrant was filed charging him with violation of the immigration laws, and it was said that if he was cleared in the kidnaping case he would be turned over to federal authorities.

RUSSIA FOUND TO BE IMPROVING

Changing Russia is improving Russia, Dr. Bruce C. Hopper, lecturer on international relations, Harvard University, told the Simmons Club of Boston at the Women's Republican Club last night. A discarded policy does not indicate defeat but the adoption of new theories to promote the Soviet goals, he intimated.

Each change has had as its basis the improvement of the people as a whole, he said. Appraising Russia's progress as largely a trial and error method, he did not predict when the ultimate goal of national perfection would be reached.

NEW ENGLAND SCOUTS ELECT

WORCESTER, Mass., March 11 (AP)—The New England regional conference of Boy Scout leaders, in convention here today, elected Mr. Charles E. Cotting of Boston chairman for 1932, with Mr. Harry C. Knight, New Haven; Mr. E. S. Brigham, Montpelier; Mr. Clarence C. Stetson, Bangor; Mr. Everett P. Read, New Bedford; Hon. William Tudor Gardiner, of Maine; Mr. Francis H. Stone, Providence, and Mr. Wilbur A. Scott, Providence, executive committee for three years.

SIROVICH READY FOR TILT WITH DRAMA CRITICS

House Patents Committee Head Clears 'Stage' for Hearing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11—Drama, for the moment, takes the center of the stage away from politics as the House awaits the literary battle of the Congressional calendar scheduled for Monday. On that day one of its own members will be pitted in verbal tilt against the "famed and feared" dramatic critics of New York.

Representative Willian I. Sirovich (D.) of New York, chairman of the committee on patents, has challenged the critics to appear before his committee and defend themselves against his claim that they have practically destroyed the legitimate stage by their ruthless criticism.

But while awaiting the appearance of the critics, who have accepted his challenge, Dr. Sirovich is indulging in a little shadow boxing with the critics whom he declares have "put me on the spot, pilloried, lambasted, insulted and abused me."

Yesterday he had before his committee Miss Peggy Fears, actress and producer, Mr. Hatcher Hughes, professor and playright, and Mr. Harry Hershfield, newspaper columnist, cartoonist and after-dinner speaker. Presumably they were there to aid in his inquiry into dramatic criticism which, he alleges, is bankrupting the drama.

But he did not hesitate to interrupt his witnesses from time to time to protest against the treatment he has been receiving from the critics, who, he says, refuse to take him seriously, and continue to refer to his one ill-starred dramatic attempt which left the boards of Broadway at the end of 16 days.

Declaring that in his opinion there were three kinds of criticism, constructive, adverse and abusive, he asked the witnesses if they believed the treatment he had received at the hands of the critics was "fair." All told him "No."

Professor Hughes marveled at the ability of critics to leave a theater at 11 p. m. and have a finished piece of criticism on the editor's desk at midnight.

The only immediate result of the discussion was an invitation from Miss Fears to the committee to be her guests at her play "Child of Manhattan," now on in New York.

RADIO OPERATORS ENGAGE IN TESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11—A majority of the 40,000 amateur radio operators in more than 60 different countries are participating in the final series of tests in the first international good will experiment being directed by the American Radio Relay League from its headquarters in West Hartford.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, or 7 p. m. Greenwich time, the curtain was raised upon the last act of this project, which began Feb. 20 with a three-day communication experiment. This last phase is continuing for three days and three nights, while continent after continent obeys instructions for two-hour periods of complete silence every four hours in order that transmitted messages from continents on the air may be heard.

One-Cent Increase In Price of Milk Proposed by Board

An immediate one-cent increase in the price of milk is urged by the New England Governors' Dairy Board as the means at hand to protect New England's dairy business from pending decline and a possible milk shortage. Careful study has convinced the board that the plight of the farmer calls for quick relief measures.

Since early in January, the Governors' Board has been endeavoring to secure an agreement between New England dairies, whereby a central marketing agency could be formed, at least temporarily, in order to stabilize the market and, if possible, to bring about the required increase in price. It was proposed to include under contract approximately 95 per cent of the milk supplied to Greater Boston.

With the farmer trying to do business with practically no profit, the possibility of the industry in New England going into an eclipse is foreseen by the board and the price increase urged as the only means of rapid relief.

Lack of organization and coöperation, particularly among producers and their representatives, and unfair competitive marketing conditions have weakened the dairying industry in New England, the board found

Large dealers have shown no inclination to agree to any uniform terms, the board reports, but it hopes that a modified plan now being prepared will be acceptable to these agencies until a permanent agreement can be effected.

The members of the board are Mr. H. B. Ellenberger of Vermont, chairman, Mr. H. R. Lewis of Rhode Island, Mr. F. P. Washburn of Maine, and Mr. A. L. Felker of New Hampshire, secretary.

EXPORT COPPER IS LOWER

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Copper in the export market today dropped ¼ cent a pound nearer to its recent low level. Metal was offered at 6 cents a pound on "special offering" of a limited tonnage through Copper Exporters, Inc. This quotation is ¼ cent below the price prevailing over the last two or three days.

EUROPE

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SPRING TOUR TO EUROPE

Via Mediterranean, sailing April 15th—by S. S. "Conte Grande"—Naples—Amalfi—Rome—Hill Towns by motor—Venice—Switzerland—Rhine—Belgium—Paris and London. Follows the Spring with most interesting itinerary.

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It's a scarf season, there's no doubt about that . . . and so it's also a Scarf-Anchor season, too, for if there was ever a gadget that was practically a necessity with these loose, billowing scarfs this clip is it. Made of carved galalith, in gay colors, green, blues, red, white and yellows. $1.

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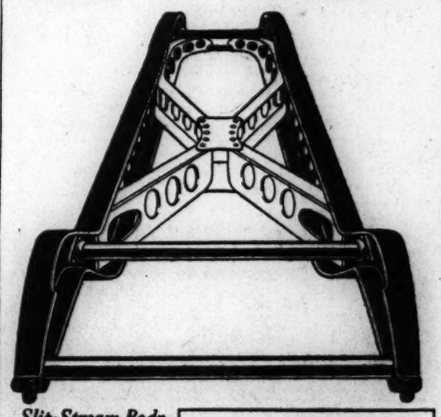
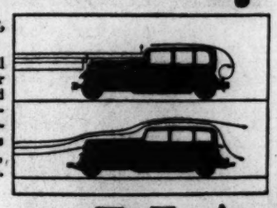


Slip-Stream Body, Beavertail Back

A new body of unusual beauty. V-Radiator and sloping windshield reduce frontal air resistance while Beavertail back minimizes vacuum "hold back", thus increasing speed. (All models.)



This Nash X-Dual frame is super-rigid and twist-proof. It is the strongest frame ever engineered.

The massive inside bridge-girders extend clear from the front cross-member to the rear kick-up—*really a double frame.*

Anyone interested in motor cars should surely see this new X-Dual frame—and *drive* the car that has it.

For the frame is just one of many new features that make the new Nash so remarkably *different* in performance.

There are 5 series, 27 models—all larger, longer, lower, faster, and more powerful—ranging in price at the factory from $777 to $2055.

New NASH

NASH NEW ENGLAND COMPANY 640 Commonwealth Avenue BOSTON

(2038)

RESOLUTIONS EMBODY PEACE PLAN OF LEAGUE

Machinery for Restoring Order in Far East Set Up in Draft

GENEVA, March 11 (AP)—The program of the League of Nations Assembly for dealing with the Sino-Japanese conflict was set forth in three resolutions, adopted by the drafting committee yesterday, which will be presented to the Assembly today. The texts follow:

First Resolution:

"The Assembly, considering that the provisions of the Covenant are entirely applicable to the present dispute, more particularly as regards:

"1. The principle of scrupulous respect of treaties;

"2. The undertaking entered into by all members of the League to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League;

"3. Their obligations to submit any dispute which may arise to procedures for peaceful settlement;

"Adopting the principles laid down by President of the Council Briand in his declaration of Dec. 10, 1931;

"Recalling the fact that 12 members of the Council again invoked these principles in their appeal to the Japanese Government Feb. 16 when they declared that no infringement of territorial integrity and no change in political independence of any member of the League brought about in disregard of Article X of the Covenant ought to be recognized as valid and effectual by the members of the League of Nations;

"Considering that the principles governing international relations and the peaceful settlement of disputes between members of the League above referred to are in full harmony with the Pact of Paris, which is one of the corner stones of the peace organization of the world and under Article 2 of which the 'high contracting parties agree to the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise between them, shall never be sought except by pacific means';

"Pending discussions which it may ultimately take for settlement of the disputes which have been referred it it;

"Proclaims the binding nature of the principles and provisions referred to above, and declares it incumbent upon members of the League of Nations not to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations."

Second Resolution

"The Assembly affirming that it is contrary to the spirit of the Covenant that settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute should be sought under stress of military pressure on the part of either party;

"Recalls the resolution adopted by the Council Sept. 30 and Oct. 10 in agreement with the parties;

"Recalls also its own resolution of March 4 adopted in agreement with the parties with the view of definitive cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of the Japanese forces; and notes that the powers and members of the League of Nations having special interest in the Shanghai settlements as prepared give every assistance to this end, and requests those powers if necessary to coöperate in maintaining order in the evacuated zone."

Third Resolution

"The Assembly, in view of the request formulated Jan. 29 by the Chinese Government invoking application to the dispute of the procedure provided in Article 15 of the Covenant of the League;

"In view of the request formulated Feb. 12 by the Chinese Government that the dispute should be referred to the Assembly in conformity with Article 15, paragraph 9 of the Covenant, and in view of the Council's decision of Feb. 19;

"Considering that the whole of the dispute which forms the subject of the Chinese Government's request is referred to it, and that it is under an obligation to apply the procedure of conciliation provided in Paragraph 3, Article 15, of the Covenant and if necessary the procedure in regard to recommendations provided in Paragraph 4 of the same article;

"Decides to set up a committee of 19 members, namely the president of the Assembly, who will act as chairman of the committee, the members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute, and representatives of six other members to be elected by secret ballot.

"This committee, exercising its functions in behalf of and under the supervision of the Assembly, shall be instructed:

"1. To report as soon as possible on the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of arrangements which shall render definitive said cessation and regulate withdrawal of the Japanese forces in conformity with the Assembly resolution of March 4.

"2. To follow execution of the resolutions adopted by the Council Sept. 30 and Oct. 10.

"3. To prepare drafts of an agreement to be submitted to the Assembly for the purpose of facilitating in accordance with Article 15, Paragraph 3, of the Covenant, the settlement of the dispute.

"4. To propose, if necessary, that the Assembly submit to the Permanent Court of International Justice a request for an advisory opinion.

"5. To prepare, if need be, a draft report provided in Article 15, Paragraph 4, of the Covenant.

"6. To propose any urgent measure which may appear necessary.

"7. To submit its first report to the Assembly as soon as possible and at the latest May 1, 1932.

"The Assembly requests the Council to communicate to the committee, together with any observations it may have to make, any documentation it may think fit to transmit to the Assembly.

"The Assembly shall remain in session and its president may convene it as soon as he may deem it necessary."

Assembly Approves League Resolution

(Continued from Page 1)

any situation, treaty or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the League Covenant, Sir John secured the addition of the words "or Pact of Paris." This makes the caveat even broader and the obligation world wide. In other American circles here it was felt that the smaller states in the Assembly have recovered the League prestige, which the Council lost.

The resolutions are described as the least the Assembly could do to save the League, and the most it could do without provoking an open breath with Japan.

Because the Assembly connects events in Manchuria with those in Shanghai, a communication from Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese delegate, today becomes apposite. On the authority of Mr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance, Dr. Yen states that the Japanese consul at Antung has notified the Chinese customs commissioner to hand over the customs house to the new so-called government at Mukden.

New Chinese Complaint

"The Chinese Government protests solemnly against the action of the Japanese Government and desires to bring the matter to the notice of the Assembly. The Chinese Government wishes also to call the attention of the Assembly to the fact that Japan, taking advantage of the delay in the arrival in Manchuria of the commission of inquiry, is aggravating the situation there by completing as hurriedly as possible plans for the establishment of the independent state."

Dr. Yen also gave the Assembly a letter from Mr. Sherwood Eddy, American publicist, stating: "At the invitation of the Japanese we visited Japan for three days, had a series of interviews and met representatives of people or discussion. We found there such tense war-time psychology and such tight censorship of press and platform that no single man in all Japan dare speak out boldly in criticism of the military adventure of the army and navy and the government. Instant assassination or imprisonment would follow such spoken word under the present Fascist control of militarism."

Geneva today heard from American sources reports that the conservative government in Japan seems likely to lose the support of Prince Saionji, the veteran statesman, and that the fall of the Cabinet with the return of a more liberal government is possible. Since responsible students here pin their hopes for return of peace in the Orient upon a saner evolution of Japanese policy, this report has aroused much interest.

Japan's Reply to Terms Of Chinese on Truce Awaited at Shanghai

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 11 — Peace hopes aroused by the exchange of Sino-Japanese communications yesterday hold out little promise of realization in view of the conditions attached by the Chinese as a basis for negotiations. The Chinese reply expressed willingness to negotiate on the understanding that negotiations apply only to cessation of hostilities and complete withdrawal of the Japanese forces, but stipulated that no conditions be attached to the withdrawal.

The Japanese have not yet replied, but prospects of a favorable reception seem doubtful. The Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, declared today definitely that Japan was prepared to discuss peace settlement only on the basis of the terms of the League's resolution of March 4.

The main demand of the Japanese is that it be agreed to be impossible to return to the situation that formerly existed, since it necessitated the greatest sacrifices to safeguard Japanese lives and property at Shanghai. Japan is perfectly willing to withdraw its troops into the Foreign Settlement provided the Chinese do not return to the Settlement boundaries, reverting to the threatening situation existing prior to the military action.

What guarantees are necessary was a matter for the military authorities to arrange, but Mr. Shigemitsu stressed the importance of immediate arrangements for cessation of hostilities.

There is little prospect of an immediate reply to the Chinese communication until the significance of the Chinese conditions have been examined.

Japan insists on separate discussions for the Shanghai and Manchuria disputes, for while the former incident involved other powers, including America and Britain, which would be represented at any round-table conference, on the Manchurian question, other powers are only indirectly affected, therefore separate discussions are necessary.

Annual Dog Show Classic of Europe Draws 10,000 Entries for Competitions

The Christian Science Monitor Photo-© Keystone-Underwood

"WHOOPEE OF WARE," ONE OF THE WINNERS

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — "Bramshaw Bob," a Labrador retriever, triumphed over more dogs than had ever before been benched anywhere to win the most coveted award of dogdom, "best dog in the show" at Cruft's last month.

Entries for the annual dog show classic of Europe, and probably of the world, did not fall far short of 10,000. There were 79 breeds shown, and a record number of dogs were entered in many classes. Cocker Spaniels, as is usually the case, outnumbered all other entries with a total of 66. Pekinese, Cairns, Labradors, Irish Setters and Wire-Haired Fox Terriers were next in order of popularity as denoted by the number of entries.

"Bramshaw Bob," a magnificent dog owned by Lorna Lady Howe, was only named the winner after three judges had spent nearly six hours in the great ring at Royal Agricultural Hall examining more than 100 challenge certificate winners in the various classes.

A Kerry Blue Terrier, owned by Miss H. A. Toft, "Another Prince of the Chevin," placed second, just winning out over a Cocker Spaniel, "Whoopee of Ware," owned by Mr. H. S. Lloyd, who had previously carried off the Great International Award. It was a kennel mate of "Whoopee," "Lucky Star of Ware," who holds the distinction of being the only dog to place first at Crufts two years in session. He won in 1930 and 1931.

Entries from the Royal Kennels at Sandringham were a feature of the show. One of these, a Labrador named Sandringham Stow, won several firsts in restricted classes, though defeated by the champion, "Bramshaw Bob" in the open classes.

The show was remarkable also for the greatly increased number of very large dogs shown, including St. Bernards, Great Danes, Mastiffs, and the picturesque Old English Sheep Dogs—larger than a calf and fluffier than a mop. A number of rare "foreign dogs" were exhibited, particularly the weird little Tibetan Terrier, and the long, but short-legged Welsh Corgis.

Not all the dogs shown were thoroughbreds, however. One of the most popular events was the exhibition of "hero dogs"—those who wore the V. C. of British dogdom proudly about their necks—and some of the noblest of these had the unmistakable trace, and the inimitable charm, of the mongrel.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Greece Upheld in Bulgarian Dispute; First Decennial of Tribunal Observed

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

THE HAGUE, March 11—The Permanent Court of International Justice in the dispute between Greece and Bulgaria concerning emigration payments has given judgment which so far as it goes favors the contention put forward from Athens.

In this dispute Greece claimed and Bulgaria denied that payments due from Athens to Sofia in connection with repatriated citizens should be suspended so long as the Hoover war debt moratorium remained in force.

Points to be decided by the Court were, first, the validity of Bulgaria's contention that the dispute came within the category of cases to be settled by the Council of the League of Nations, and, secondly, whether Greece was justified in claiming that, if it was to agree to application of the Hoover plan to payments on account of Bulgarian reparations, payments under the Greek emigration debt must also be included in the suspension.

The court has decided in regard to point one that Bulgaria's contention is invalid and in regard to point two that the Court has not jurisdiction to give any opinion. This decision strengthens Greece in its refusal to pay since it transfers to Bulgaria the onus of restarting negotiations.

* * *

The Court still has before it three cases: the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex between France and Switzerland (the hearings on this will start on April 18); the legal status of certain parts of Eastern Greenland between Denmark and Norway; the delimitation of the territorial waters between the island of Castellorizo and the coast of Anatolia (between Italy and Turkey). As to the last-mentioned case, it has been reported unofficially that in the meantime Italy and Turkey have come to an agreement. No official information has been received up till now by the World Court, but it is possible that the case will be dropped from the list.

* * *

The World Court in February passed an important milestone in its history. Just 10 years ago on Feb. 15, the Court was installed with due solemnity in the Great Hall of Justice in the Peace Palace.

The date, however, was regarded merely as a milestone to be observed in passing—not as a destination reached. There was no formal observance. The members of the Court simply united with Dr. B. C. J. Loder, its first president, the Dutch Prince Consort, and the presidents of the chambers of parliament, at an informal dinner offered by the president, Mr. Mineitciro Adatci.

* * *

In the introduction to a pamphlet published on the occasion of the Court's decennial, Mr. Adatci explained that the Court did not wish to commemorate formally the passing of this milestone, first because 10 years represent far too brief a period in the life of an international institution, and second, the true rôle of the Court is not to pause in contemplation of its past achievements but to press forward with its gaze fixed upon the future; moreover, the continuity of the Court, which is its most essential characteristic, would forbid any arbitrary subdivision of its performances in terms of time.

* * *

The work and progress of the World Court in the first decade of its existence may be summarized as follows: From 1922 to 1931 (inclusive) the Court held 24 sessions giving 16 judgments and 22 advisory opinions and making various orders, some of which have an importance similar to that of ordinary judgments. The Court has now before it several cases, three of which had to be disposed of by judgments and one by an advisory opinion.

* * *

On Feb. 4 the Court delivered the advisory opinion in the case concerning treatment of Polish citizens in the Free City of Danzig, giving by a 9-to-4 vote an interpretation of Article 104(5) of the Treaty of Versailles and of Article 33(1) of the convention of Paris, differing from both of those suggested by the two interested governments, but being nearer to the view of the Free City.

* * *

Poland claimed that Poles in Danzig were entitled to the same rights as Danzigers themselves. Danzig claimed that the Treaty of Versailles and the Paris convention which regulate the relations between Poland and Danzig only oblige Danzig to grant to Poles the same rights as are generally afforded to foreign minorities in the territory of the Free City.

The Court, however, ruled that Danzig has assumed two undertakings: to apply to minorities in its territory (including foreigners fulfilling the requisite conditions as regards origin, race, language or religion) the system laid down for minorities in Poland; and also to prevent any discrimination to the detriment of Polish nationals by reason of their Polish character. The latter undertaking may be considered as a guarantee also to grant to Polish nationals any rights, more extensive than those ensuing from the minority system, which the Free City may accord to minorities or foreigners not belonging to a minority in its territory.

Firally, the Court observed, on the one hand, that the minority system, as always, only represents the minimum guarantees imposed on the State concerned, which remains at liberty to grant more extensive rights and, on the other hand, that the free and secure access to the sea guaranteed to Poland by provisions of the Convention of Paris, other than Article 33, is irreconcilable with a system under which the territory of Danzig would be closed to Poles

PAOLO BOSELLI

ROME, March 10 (AP)—Signor Paolo Boselli, war-time Premier of Italy, passed on today. He was Prime Minister in 1916 and 1917 but was forced out as a result of the Italian defeat at Caporetto in October, 1917. His political career began in 1888 and he held Cabinet posts under half a dozen premiers. He continued active in politics and in 1921, as a Fascist sympathizer, was elected to the Senate.

ARTILLERY POST ASSIGNED

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Command of the Second Coast Artillery District, in New York, was assigned by the War Department Wednesday to Brig.-Gen. William E. Cole, now in command of the Hawaiian Separate Coast Artillery Brigade.

SUED FOR URGING USE OF LIQUORS, COMPANY PAYS

Settlement Effected in Case of Mrs. Wheeler Against Shell Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Mrs. Ruth Wheeler, who asked $250,000 from the Shell Oil Company of California in payment of losses she charged were suffered when her husband assertedly became an addict of alcohol as a result of practices which she says were encouraged by the company while he was in its employ, recently compromised her suit with a settlement out of court.

Under the terms of the settlement, Mrs. Wheeler is to receive $15,000 and her two minor children $2500, superior court records show. The contract of settlement involving the two minor children was approved by the court.

Mrs. Wheeler's suit presented unusual social aspects and attracted wide attention. She charged that her husband, as sales manager for the Shell Oil Company, had been encouraged to use alcohol in the conduct of business, and that supplies of alcoholic beverages were provided by his employer for that purpose.

As a result of those practices, Mrs. Wheeler claimed, her husband became a drunkard and was subsequently discharged from his position because of impaired capabilities. Following that, he was employed as sales manager by another oil company, but was discharged because the habits gained during his employment by the other company had followed him.

These developments, Mrs. Wheeler claimed, caused her financial loss and distress because her husband's earning power had been impaired, and also were detrimental to the interests of her two children.

Last October a motion for a rehearing of the case was denied by the State Supreme Court, after a decision which had denied the petition of the oil company for a writ of prohibition to keep the case out of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County.

In its opinion regarding the petition, the Supreme Court declared: "Apparently, the said Wheeler was for many years a trusted employee of the petitioner [the Shell Oil Company] and while in such employ acquired the liquor habit to such a degree that he was discharged by petitioner."

The court declared that it is the plain duty of state courts to uphold the Constitution of the United States according to the oaths taken by judges when they assume their places at the bench, and that it had no doubt whatsoever about the validity of Section 20 of the Volstead Act, about which the suit brought by Mrs. Wheeler was involved.

From such a point of view the court gave its opinion regarding the right to bring such a suit as that brought by Mrs. Wheeler. It said: "Who can say that the conferring of a cause of action upon a dependent who has been injured in his means of support by another, when due to a violation of this amendment [the Eighteenth Amendment] will not aid in the accomplishment of its object, to wit: the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors? The rule in this respect is not in doubt." There was no dissent to the opinion.

Churchill Finds United States Of Europe Coming

A United States of Europe was envisaged by Mr. Winston Churchill, former Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, in an address at Symphony Hall last night which marks the close of an American lecture tour in which he has discussed before nearly 25 audiences "The Destiny of the English-Speaking People."

Mr. Churchill believes that this is to be the inevitable outcome of the organization of Europe. Would such a step mean that national conflicts would give way to continental invasions. "No," said Mr. Churchill. The British Empire is a lateral bond that ties all continents together, he said. But the answer would be more certain if the English-speaking people throughout the world, conscious that their common interests were growing larger every year, traveled the pathway toward destiny together like good companions.

England wants peace and disarmament, said the speaker, "but we are bound to retain at our disposal what President Wilson called 'adequate instrumentalities' to prevent or localize any quarrel that may break out among the nations of the world." Mr. Churchill sails today for England and Chartwell Manor, his home in Kent.

WINTER SUCCEEDS BEVERLEY

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Mr. Charles E. Winter, of Casper, Wyo., was appointed by President Hoover yesterday to be Attorney-General of Porto Rico. Mr. Winter succeeds Gov. James R. Beverley.

CASH FOR NEEDY IN CHICAGO SURE THROUGH SPRING

Tax Anticipation Warrants Also Provide for State Relief Requirements

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 11 — Cash for continuing unemployment relief in Chicago and Illinois until July 1 has been assured through the sale of $12,500,000 worth of the $18,750,000 of tax anticipation warrants voted by the State Legislature for this purpose.

The subscription campaign was suspended for the time being on March 10 when the $12,500,000 total was reached. With enough cash available for a few months to come, the relief authorities postponed the sale of the rest of the warrants in order to save the interest which would have to be paid on them—some $30,000 a month. The money will not be needed for another three or four months, hence a saving of $100,000 has been made through stopping the sale.

What this money means to the needy was told by relief authorities here on March 10, in summing up the relief work which it is now definitely possible to continue. In Cook County alone the expenditure of $3,000,000 a month gives help to 130,000 needy families, averaging $20 a month, sometimes less, often much more, where there are large families to be fed. It provides shelter and food for 12,500 homeless individuals, mostly men, but some women, every day.

With money at hand to carry forward the work, authorities are now giving further consideration to a program of special work, proposed by Dr Martin Hayes Bickham, head of the special work fund. Dr. Bickham asks for an appropriation of $2,000,000 to pay family heads for doing some kind of needed public work instead of giving them outright charitable aid. This has been done here in a modest way before, but the money has been practically exhausted for some time.

The state fund is being administered by a commission appointed for that purpose.

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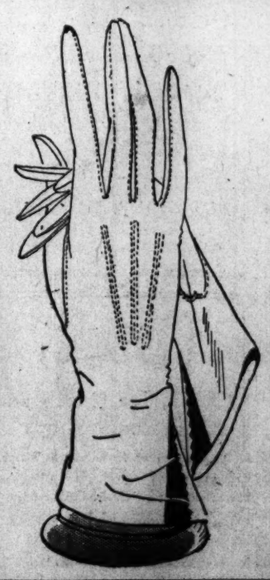

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30x4.50	5.20	29x5.50	7.70
28x4.75	5.85	30x5.50	7.80
29x4.75	5.90	30x6.00	8.20
29x5.00	6.30	31x6.00	8.25
30x5.00	5.90	32x6.00	8.35
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WOMEN EXPRESS GOAL OF PEACE AT ARMS PARLEY

Value of Public Opinion in Achieving Objectives Placed Foremost

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Complete unanimity of ideal and purpose was expressed by all five women delegates to the Disarmament Conference—representing Canada, Great Britain, Poland, the United States and Uruguay—at a party here last month.

Their hostesses were the members of the Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations—women who represent 15 of the great internationally organized societies which are at work in nearly every part of the world. The chairman was Mme. Raymond of the Women's International League.

The five women presented their several views on disarmament from the standpoint, as Mrs. Corbett Ashby of Great Britain put it, of the "nonexpert."

"Women are solid about this question of peace," said Dr. Mary E. Woolley of the United States, president of Mount Holyoke College. "It has been said that 'progress in mechanical invention has far outrun progress in moral and social control.' Therefore the great chance of the Disarmament Conference lies in proving that moral and social control can outrun even mechanical invention, and lift humanity to the place where it will be master and not mastered." A new fabric of civilization, she said, must be woven. New patches sewn upon the old fabric were not good enough.

Such teaching has been handed round the world by women of all nations, said Miss M. Winnifred Kydd of Canada, since to women has fallen much of the educational work which, for months, has preceded the work of the conference.

"Women," she said, "may not be experts in regard to the statistics of munitions, but they are experts in the molding of public opinion."

"There can be no effective disarmament without moral disarmament," said Mme. Anna Paradowska-Szelagowska of Poland, in showing how public opinion can turn international distrust into international confidence.

Dr. Paulina Luisi of Uruguay told of how, in her country, schools, called by the names of different nations, set to work to specialize in the history of those nations and, having mastered it, went forth to visit "other nations in other schools," exchanging history books and learning something of the meaning of internationalism.

"Such things," said Mrs. Corbett Ashby, "are particularly woman's concern. Humanity has got to see that the question of armaments is understood as an international rather than a national responsibility. If this conference can bring forth a convention which accepts this principle, it will have accomplished much."

"Women," she said, "have not been sent to Geneva as experts on munitions—they have been sent for the sole reason that they are not experts. They have been sent because men realize that they have reached the point when they can no longer protect their homes; that there are more things in disarmament than mere technicalities, and that women can help to supply these necessary things."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Educational conference, auspices Graduate School of Education; informal dinner with New England Association of English Teachers speaking program, Commander Hotel, 6:15.

Spring Flower Show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, until 10, through March 14.

Play, burlesque nineteenth century melodrama, "Gold in the Hills," presented by Harvard Delta Upsilon Fraternity, clubhouse, Cambridge, 8:15.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Annual dinner, Mr. James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, chief speaker, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Play, "The Mask and the Face," presented by the Footlight Club, Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Open recreation night, Miss June Graham in "Songs of Old London," also bowling, roller skating, dancing and other free recreations, 7 to 10.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Last in series of musicales by Sulzen String Quartet, explanatory remarks by Mr. Edward C. Currie, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8:15.

Theaters

Colonial—"Too True to Be Good," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Hedda Gabler," 8:15.
Copley—"Your Uncle Dudley," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Road to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon meeting; subject, "Do Recent Events Indicate That the World's Machinery for Maintaining Peace Is Inadequate?"; speakers, Mr. Jerome D. Greene, chairman of Institute of Pacific Relations; Dr. Herbert A. Gibbons, author and journalist; Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman, New York Foreign Policy Association; Mr. Christian A. Herter presiding; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Massachusetts Audubon Society: Showing of motion pictures of Bird Life, Hotel Statler, 2:30.

Brookline Bird Club: Take 1:20 North Station train for Nahant trip to Lodge Estate and Little Nahant.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, 1:45 for Wedgemere.

Lecture with motion pictures, "The Conquest of Mont Blanc," by Mr. Henry Bradford, benefit Girls' Friendly Society, Exeter Street Theater, 10:30.

Field and Forest Club: South Station 2, train for Riverside and walk to Eliot.

Massachusetts State Kindergarten Association: Meeting, Miss Dorothy Kay, principal, Washington School, Trenton, N. J., speaker, Pioneer Club, 140 Clarendon Street.

International Institute: Afternoon reception, Polish Women's Club of Boston, 190 Beacon Street, afternoon.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meeting, Bird Club, 10; fairy tale motion picture, "Snap, The Gingerbread Man," 11; talking pictures, "To Mexico for a Fine Flavor," and "Mickie Mouse," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Daumier Lithographs, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Spring Flower Show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Salon Français: Lecture in French, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3.

Harvard University: Continuation of educational conferences auspices Graduate School of Education, through March 18.

Emerson Children's Theater: Presentation of play, "Johnny Appleseed," by student group, 2:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Fay Ferguson, pianist, 3:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Contemporary Japanese Paintings; Washingtoniana; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier Lithographs; Engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts Landscape Architects.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library—Browning exhibition; Treasure room, Washington and Webster exhibits.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Sixth Annual Exhibition.

The Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Portraits by Boston Artists.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Loren F. Wilford. Etchings by Eugene Higgins.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by Livia Kadar and Washington portraits.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors and Sgraffito Prints by Eliot O'Hara and Sketches by Diego Rivera.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 25.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; slightly colder in east portion; Saturday increasing cloudiness; probably some snow tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday; somewhat colder tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness; somewhat colder Saturday night and possibly on coast Saturday afternoon; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, shifting to north possibly northeast Saturday over south portion; fair weather tonight; Saturday overcast weather with possibly snow during afternoon over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	30	32	Montreal	10	14
Bismarck	-2	14	Nantucket ...	30	34
Boston	28	32	New Orleans.	40	44
Buffalo	22	24	New York	30	34
Calgary	-8	4	Norfolk, Va..	28	36
Charleston ..	36	44	North Platte.	-4	14
Chicago	10	22	Philadelphia.	32	34
Cincinnati ..	16	26	Phoenix,Ariz.	46	70
Denver	-2	8	Pittsburgh ...	18	22
Eastport, Me.	20	26	Portland, Me.	22	26
Hatteras	36	36	Raleigh	26	38
Honolulu,T.H. ..		74	St. Louis ...	20	30
7p.m. Mar.10	66	..	St. Paul	2	18
Helena,Mont.	-14	2	Salt Lake City	28	32
Huron, S. D..	4	18	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville.	34	48	SantaFe,N.M.	22	26
Kansas City.	18	26	Seattle	42	58
Key West ...	64	64	Tampa	42	52
Los Angeles .	54	68	Washington.	26	32
Memphis	30	32	Wichita,Kan.	14	22
Miami, Fla..	54	64	Williston,N.D.	4	14

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 11.
B—Maximum March 10.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:57 p. m., Saturday 2:10 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:15 p. m.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

ED WYNN
"The Perfect Fool" in His New Hit
THE LAUGH PARADE
with JEANNE AUBERT—LAWRENCE GRAY
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:45 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

ERNEST TRUEX
in
WHISTLING IN THE DARK
"Vastly entertaining"—*Atkinson, Times*
Ethel Barrymore Thea., 47th St., W. of B'way Evenings 8:50 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
By DENIS JOHNSTON
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:40.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
ALVIN THEATRE, 52d Street, West of B'way

GILBERT MILLER presents
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL in
THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET
A Comedy by John van Druten
"Utterly delightful."—Brown, Evg. Post
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th Street
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

LAURETTE TAYLOR
in A NIGHT OF BARRIE
ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE and
THE OLD LADY SHOWS HER MEDALS
"The triumph of a magnificent octress."
—Herald Tribune
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St., E. of B'way Mats. Wed., Sat.
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

Defenders of Moral Disarmament

The Christian Science Monitor Photos

BRING "NON-EXPERT" VIEWPOINT TO GENEVA CONFERENCE

Five Women Were Sent as Official Governmental Delegates to the League Capital. Those Shown Are (Left to Right): Miss M. Winnifred Kydd of Canada (Fayer Wein); Dr. Mary E. Woolley of the United States (Eric Stahlberg, Northampton, Mass.), and Mrs. Corbett Ashby of Great Britain.

Tapping of Wires Defended by Tarr

Wire tapping by federal officers when a conspiracy is known to be under way was defended by Mr. Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney, in an official statement today. Mr. Tarr states that it is "a method approved and authorized under federal law and practice" and that "it is not made use of without the approval of the Attorney-General or other responsible government officials."

"Officers of the law having reasonable ground to believe a crime is being plotted and having a chance to listen to the conversation of the conspirators, either by wire tapping or by any other legal method, who turn their backs on the opportunity, fail in their plain duty," Mr. Tarr further stated. "Criminals are so protected in their activities by the restrictions of the Constitution and by the law that their detection and conviction is very difficult.

"It requires the use of every legitimate weapon open to the officers of the law. The real question in the trial of nine cases out of ten is not whether the defendant is guilty, but whether the Government can prove it. It would help the situation greatly if the public would cease their criticism of the legitimate activities of law enforcement officers and be willing to coöperate in every way in the enforcement of law. Wire tapping is never used by federal authorities unless they are reasonably certain that they are on the track of crime."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 "The Art of Living."
5:45 Happy Rose Dance Orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Broadcast from Geneva.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:25 Flower Show Talk.
6:30 Old Painter; news; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Dainty Dot Dandies; Ethel Grenier and Sid Reinherz.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Simpson Spring Quartet.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Fred Hufsmith, tenor; Andy Sannella's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Doug Woodman's Orchestra.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:45 "Just Among Friends."
6:00 Studio announcements; news; pianist; anti-hoarding campaign.
6:15 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 "Royal Vagabonds."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Elsie Janis."
7:30 "Cross Roads Hotel."
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; comedy team.
8:30 Melody Speedway.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; vocal ensemble; Irvin S. Cobb.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Tom Brown, tenor; orchestra.
10:45 Spiritual Singers.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Here and There in Radioland."
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade; orchestra. "Musical Cameo," Edward Jardon; string ensemble.
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine"; songs; humor. Orchestra.
6:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's spelling finals.
6:45 Ranny Weeks; "The Stylists."
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Maxwell House Ensemble; Lanny Ross.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club, quartet and orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Today and Yesterday," dramatic and musical highlights.
9:00 CBS, "Street Singer"; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's orchestra; tenor.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes; popular orchestra; "Casey" Jones.
10:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Joe Smith's Le Paradis Band.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:45 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music.
5:30 CBS, "Pollyanna," children's program.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian story.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
6:15 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
6:40 CBS, United Action for Employment.
6:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Yankee String Ensemble.
7:30 Bob Emery's Club Night.
7:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "The One-Man Band"; Minstrels.
8:30 Yankee Network Drama.
9:00 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; John Percival, baritone.
9:45 Weather; news; time.
10:00 CBS, "Beau Bachelor," romantic adventures of a titled traveler.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, Vivian Ruth.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 Muriel Blanchard, soprano; string ensemble.
5:10 Talk, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad.
5:30 Elizabeth and Helen Murphy, vocalists.
5:45 Fred Gilbert, guitar.
6:00 Paramount Theater Program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Vocal program.
7:00 Truman Carew's Entertainers.
7:30 Studio program.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—James O'Hara, guest organist.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
12:25 p. m.—James O'Hara, guest organist.
1:10 p. m.—Larry Funk's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Troubadours.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, League for Industrial Democracy.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera Company; second act of "Sadko."
4:00 p. m.—News.
4:10 p. m.—Jimmie Russo.
4:15 p. m.—Pianist.
4:20 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
11:30 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:04 p. m.—4-H Club program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Pat Barnes."
12:40 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—News and studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:15 a. m.—The Yankee Singers.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—Time; news; weather.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Funnyboners."
2:15 p. m.—CBS, "Saturday Syncopaters."
2:30 p. m.—CBS, National Democratic Club Forum.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Male Quartet.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Van Surdam's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Spanish Serenade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—String ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis Cronin.

Vincent Club Show Opens at Majestic

Boston débutantes, "their cousins and their aunts," stepped out of the rôles of society folk and into the rôles of vaudeville stars and musical comedy players in the opening productions of the annual Vincent Club show in the Majestic Theater yesterday afternoon and evening.

From the rising of the curtain until its final drop, "Vincent Ventures," as the production is termed, afforded almost constant amusement and delight to the large audiences in attendance. The cast is made up entirely of women, many of whom play the necessary masculine rôles in the various acts.

The first act comprised a number of vaudeville skits including dances, recitations, pantomimes as well as vocal and instrumental musical numbers. It closed with a military drill of about 25 girls clad in the uniform of French soldiers.

The second act was given over entirely to a three-scene musical comedy entitled "Lady Lightfingers." The book and lyrics for this were written by Mr. Luther Yantis; the music composed by Mr. Hampton Durand. The orchestral accompaniment throughout the entire production was furnished by Ruby Newman's orchestra. Proceeds from yesterday's matinee and evening performances, as well as those tonight, tomorrow afternoon and tomorrow night, will go for the maintenance of Vincent Memorial Hospital.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

Mr. Sam Charles is an exhibitor at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. His facile, capably made water colors have been familiar to us for a few years.

This painter has a way quite his own. His style, casual and unlabored as it is, contains an unmistakable vitality. He combines drawing and wash, throws them together so skillfully that together they may tell as great spaces, and may evoke an atmosphere of gayety or tragedy. Separate line from color and a spare residue remains. The sheer cursoriness of Mr. Charles's art heightens our respect for the really stirring effect he achieves.

At the same galleries may be seen recent etchings by the bird portrayer, Mr. Charles Emil Heil. The indefatigable drawing of Mr. Heil results in a finish rarely encountered in portrayal. Mr. Heil's knowledge is that of the ornithologist. He conveys the small, engaging feathery subjects with accuracy and understanding. Unlike most topographic portrayers he maintains the vitality of the subject.

Junior League

Sculptures by Mr. Richardson White make the current exhibition at the Junior League, zero Marlborough Street.

The equine subject proves the most popular of this season, in oils, bronze, terra cotta; horses are to be seen standing, trotting, falling. Mr. White arrests the animal generally in a moment of spirited movement; limbs, body, mane are so manipulated that they reveal speed and sprightliness. The sculptor exhibits a good deal of skill in rendering these very mobile patterns. It would be interesting to see how he would treat the utterly relaxed subject.

D. A.

Excess Advances To Wool Growers Held in Abeyance

Wool growers who received preshearing advances from the Federal Farm Board in excess of the value received when the wools were finally disposed of, owing to the drastic market decline in 1930, will not have to repay these advances by part proceeds from the sale of 1931 or 1932 wool shipments.

This was officially announced here today by Mr. J. Byron Wilson, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, which is the Farm Board's subsidiary in the marketing of wool. It definitely sets at rest all anxiety that growers might be called upon to repay over advances. Mr. Wilson said that no part of the proceeds from the sale of 1931 or 1932 wool shipments to the National Wool Marketing Corporation will be withheld.

Operating costs, Mr. Wilson said, have been greatly reduced to correspond with modern tendencies, without in the least interfering with the most efficient handling of wool. In fact, the service will be much improved, he said. "While the sheep industry has felt the world-wide economic situation during the past two years, in common with everything else, and while no immediate return to profitable operations can be expected, we certainly will see the day when mutton, lambs, and wool will again bring cost of production and some profit in addition," he said.

Pre-shearing loans on a large scale are now being made by the corporation, thus helping to tide over the difficulties which low returns, droughts and severe winter weather have placed in the growers' paths, he said.

PLANS TO ENLIVEN DULL DOLLARS HEARD

Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, state chairman of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization and president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has prepared a statement of "vital economic facts" epitomizing the dangerous effects of hoarding, for a pamphlet to be distributed throughout the state. This was discussed today at a meeting of the educational committee of the organization, held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, relative to coöperation of the schools in the movement to release money from its hiding places.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1932

NEW YORK—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-244m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

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Début of Long-Playing Records

'Program Transcriptions' Really Mean Uninterrupted Music for Disk Listeners

WEEKLY DISK MAKERS REVIEW

By VOLNEY D. HURD

RECORDS indicating the new era in home entertainment arrived in a group this week. They were Victor's latest development of the long-playing record. The 10-inch ones are good for eight to ten minutes of playing and the 12-inch ones good for 15 minutes of playing on one side.

To anyone who has tried to read the name on a record spinning around on a phonograph turntable, the slow and deliberate pace of these new records turning at 33 1-3 revolutions a minute instead of 78 revolutions a minute seems like viewing a slow-motion athletic moving picture. One feels sure that low, guttural sounds, as when the ordinary phonograph record runs down, should be coming from the machine. Instead the hearing of full symphonic crescendos and good accurate pitch while this slowly revolving disk meets the gaze somehow makes the whole thing somewhat unbelievable.

Since the new records permit a long enough playing time to get away from the mere excerpt idea, they have been called "program transcriptions."

Thus, to all intents and purposes, we can look forward to hearing entertainment equivalent to the best of radio broadcasting minus the announcements and advertising. In order to catch up with such records as have already been released we will not go into detail in reviewing the records today but merely list the group.

Without doubt the best of the long-playing records is the Stokowski rendering of Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C Minor. This is a 12-inch record playing 15 minutes on either side, giving a total of one half hour of music.

On many of the other long-playing records of the lot we received there seems to be a falling off in the high frequency response. That is to say, the higher the notes get or the higher the overtones demanded for accurate quality, the less accurately are they reproduced. Of course, this may be a temporary condition, due to the problems met in bringing out any new product.

Everyone knows how a needle vibrating rapidly cuts into a wax disk. With a faster vibration or a higher pitch it is apparent that the material passing under the needle should be going at a pretty rapid clip, otherwise the side to side cuts will become so "steep" that they will tend to lose their ability to drive a reproducing needle back and forth. This would mean, of course, losing out in high notes.

It is hard to see how this condition could be rectified unless the speed were increased, and this might be possible by using a speed about half way between 33 and 78, namely, 55 revolutions per minute, and going up in the size of the records a bit, for it appears that most of the records are going to be 10-inch affairs anyway.

These are, of course, mere conjectures—results of first listening—and perhaps we shall be able to give some more information to our readers after some further correspondence with the Victor recording executives. One outstanding characteristic which should be highly praised in these records is their minimum of surface noise and the minimum of mechanical vibration noises at the point of pick up. Another good point which would naturally be assumed with the above theory is the excellent base reproduction which characterizes these disks.

The first group we have received from Victor is as follows:

Ten-Inch

Gems from "The Mikado" (Gilbert-Sullivan), in four parts; two records. Civic Light Opera Company with Orchestra, direction of Lewis Kroll. L-24005.

"The Band Wagon" (Schwartz-Dietz), with Fred and Adele Astaire; Leo Reisman and His Orchestra and the composers. L-24003 (two sides).

Salon Suite, No. 1 (Part 1—To a Wild Rose (MacDowell); Gavotte (Gossec); A Little Love, a Little Kiss (Silesu); Black Eyes (Russian Folk Song). (Part 2—Villa—I Love You So, from "The Merry Widow" (Lehar); Minuet in G (Beethoven); Lullaby (Brahms); Two Guitars (Russian Folk Song); Victor Salon Orchestra, direction of Nathaniel Shilkret. L-24000 (two sides).

Popular Selections

Mood Indigo—Fox Trot; Hot and Bothered—Fox Trot; Creole Love Call—Fox Trot (Ellington-Mills); Duke Ellington and His Orchestra. 16005 (one side).

Music from "The Cat and the Fiddle" (Otto Harbach-Jerome Kern); Overture—The Night Was Made for Love—One Moment Alone—French March—Poor Pierrot—She Didn't Say Yes—Try to Forget; Leo Reisman and His Orchestra, Frank Munn, Frances Maddux, soloists. L-16005 (one side).

Don't Ask Me Why—Waltz, from tone film "Das Lied Ist Aus" (Reisch-Robinson-Young-Stolz); Fate—Tango Valentine (MacBoyle-Shilkret); Nat Shilkret and the Victor Orchestra. L-16004 (one side).

I'm Sorry Dear—Fox Trot (Weeks-Tobias-Scott); Old Playmate—Fox Trot (Kahn-Malneck); Good Night Sweetheart—Fox Trot (Noble-Campbell-Connelly); Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra, vocal refrains by Mildred Bailey, Jack Fulton and the Romancers. L-16002 (one side).

George White's Scandals: (Music by Lew Brown and Ray Henderson) My Song—This Is the Missus—Life Is Just a Bowl of Cherries—That's Why Darkies Were Born; Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra. Vocal refrains by Jack Fulton, the King's Jesters and Mildred Bailey. L-16001 (one side).

Home—Fox Trot (Van Steeden-Clarkson); Save the Last Dance for Me—Waltz (Hirsch-Magine); A Faded Summer Love—Fox Trot (Baxter); Wayne King and His Orchestra. Vocal refrain by male trio. L-16000 (one side).

TELEPHONE HAS ANNIVERSARY

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—Just in case you have forgotten, yesterday was the fifty-sixth anniversary of the perfection of telephonic communication by Alexander Graham Bell.

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FINLEY WARNS NATION ON WET MOVE IN HOUSE

Beck-Linthicum Measure Attacked by Kentucky Man in Radio Talk

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11—Impressive arguments against opening the way for consideration by the House of the Beck-Linthicum resolution proposing to submit to the states a constitutional amendment making it legal for states to be wet within their borders were lined up last night in a radio talk delivered by Representative Charles Finley (R.) of Kentucky.

The House, under petition of 145 members, will vote March 14 on whether or not the judiciary committee, which has shelved it, shall be discharged of its consideration of the resolution. "The most ardent supporters of the resolution," Mr. Finley said, "expect nothing but defeat on March 14. Their only declared purpose in bringing the resolution forward is to compel members to go on record as wets or drys," he explained.

The Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Finley pointed out, banished from every state capital the liquor lobby which, before its adoption, swooped down upon each session of their legislatures.

Mr. Finley also attacked the resolution on the ground that it would authorize state conventions for ratification of the proposed amendment, but fails to state who should call the conventions or pay for them. The resolution he said, "cheerfully abandons these questions on the doorstep of the citizen and the taxpayer."

Adoption of the resolution, Mr. Finley said, would put the liquor question just where it was before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. "With the number of highways, automobiles and airplanes now in the United States no dry county or state could protect itself against the wet centers, should the Beck-Linthicum amendment be adopted," he declared. "The whole country would be wet."

Along another line it was pointed out here today that the annual production of beer would have to be 70,000,000 barrels annually to meet the $350,000,000 revenue that the wet minority of the House Ways and Means Committee "conservatively estimated" would accrue from a tax of $5 per barrel on 2.75 per cent beer.

In pre-prohibition days, the greatest annual production of beer in this country was only 66,000,000 barrels and in 1917-18, the manufacture of beer, because of the spread of state-wide prohibition and war-time restrictions, had been reduced to 50,000,000 barrels.

Best Education Based on Sound Social Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Education, the most important of the nation's businesses, cannot do its most effective work if the community is filled with forces that degrade existence, declared Mr. Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association in a recent broadcast in behalf of the radio education committee. Prohibition has been a proved ally of the schools, he told his listeners.

Envisaging the schools of a nation as the bulwark of society, he declared education has had to face the opposition of commercialized gamblers, vice interests and liquor advocates. The N. E. A. has, since its formation in 1857, favored temperance and abstinence, and for this reason its stand has been definite advocacy of the Eighteenth Amendment, he said. He sounded a direct challenge to the parents to align themselves with equal firmness with the constructive agencies.

"The time has come when parents, if they wish to protect their children, must support only those newspapers, theaters and radio programs which are willing to maintain reasonable standards of honesty and decency," he said.

Mr. Morgan attacked "loose talk" about the effects of prohibition on the young people, asserting the emphasis to be on the one youth who falters rather than upon the 999 who go right. Quoting authorities for his argument, he stated that of 312 replies from college presidents to his queries concerning youth, 303 felt that conditions had definitely improved.

He believes the marked increase in school enrollment can be in part logically attributed to prohibition, which has given the worker more money to spend on educating his children. In 1900, when local and state prohibition was making its inroads into the liquor traffic, there were 500,000 students in the American high schools, in 1930 there were 5,000,000, a remarkable increase, he declared.

Throughout all the arguments about the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Morgan asked the disputants to remember that no matter how plausable the contentions for liquor may sound, intoxicants are a proved evil that "destroy health, weaken the home, corrupt government, destroy skill, debauch leisure, and destroy spiritual aspirations and impulses." Particularly is liquor a menace in the machine age, when so much depends on alertness, in his opinion.

Scottish Atmosphere Lent to the Mountains of India

The Christian Science Monitor Photo

GARHWAL PIPERS IN WAZIRISTAN FORM COLORFUL UNIT OF INDIAN ARMY

Flag Follows British Trade In Growth of Indian Empire

Beginning of Army Traced to 1600 in Employment of Native Soldiers to Protect Enterprises of Company—Frontier Well Defended

WHAT BRITAIN IS DOING IN INDIA—The Army
Fifth of Six Articles

By GEN. SIR GEORGE DE SYMONS BARROW

G. O. C. in Chief, Eastern Command, India, 1923-28; A. D. C. General to the King, 1924-28; Commander of the Legion of Honor, 1917.

The story of Britain's rise to ascendancy, and ultimate dominion over what is known as the Indian Empire is unique; there is nothing else like it in history. It was not a conquest; it was an evolution. In the case of conquest, when this is permanent, trade follows the flag: in the case of British expansion in India the flag followed the trade. In other words, the British troops, whether of English or Indian nationality, were only employed for the protection of trade and of what trade had already won.

The East India Company was formed in the year 1600 in order to establish trade with the East Indies. Its agents were at first hospitably received by the Indians, but after a time they were subjected to much harsh and tyrannous treatment from the native rulers.

To protect itself from unjust and ever increasing exactions, and to secure the safety of its factories and its employees, the company was obliged to enroll a small number of native soldiers or sepoys and to engage the assistance of a few British troops from England.

Military Forces Expanded

The antagonism of the Portuguese and Dutch, and of the French who had also formed a company to trade in India, forced a gradual expansion of its military forces on the East India Company.

A series of battles, Plassey, Bideira, Porto Novo, Baksar, Assaye, Laswari, Sobraon, Chillianwala and Gujrat being some of the most important, which were brought about by a succession of fortuitous circumstances, extended the British power step by step from the coast over the Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, over the Carnatic up to Oudh, and eventually over Oudh and the Punjab, until the whole of British India, as we know it today, was brought under the Crown.

The increase in the strength of the company's military forces followed the increase in the size of territory brought under British control and the enhanced responsibilities which this extension entailed. In the year 1670 they consisted of five officers and 200 N. C. O.'s and men. By 1805 this small force had expanded to 24,500 British and 130,000 Indian troops. A hundred years later the Army in India consisted of 65,000 British and 135,000 Indian troops.

In 1923 the strength of the Army, including the Air Force and Administrative services, was 200,000. Subsequent reductions effected in the cause of economy have decreased the number by approximately 20,000 fighting men and a corresponding reduction in the ancillary services.

Unlike other standing armies, the Army in India has a dual rôle. It has to protect the country from invasion and in the last resort to preserve the peace within India's borders.

Leaving Canada out of the question, the North-West Frontier of India is the one land frontier of the British Empire which is open to attack by a great power. Approximately 30,000 British and 120,000 Indian troops are allotted to the defense of the frontier.

The Simon Commission in its report on extending Indian's constitutional responsibilities says, "It will be impossible, for a very long time to come, to dispense with a very considerable British element." It adds, "The effective defense of India is an Imperial question, in which Empire communications, Empire trade, and the general position of India in the East is affected. . . . The defense of the frontier cannot be left to an Indian Army, administered and directed by a popularly elected Indian Government."

Many Incursions Made

Invading armies have poured, again and again, through the mountain passes of the North-West Frontier, bringing indiscriminate slaughter, rapine, ruthless cruelty, famine and untold misery in their train.

The wild frontier tribes have attempted many incursions, and in the last 70 years the Army has been engaged in no less than 70 minor wars and expeditions in order to hold back the turbulent tribesmen.

There have been three wars against Afghanistan and thrice have British and Indian troops entered Kabul. But ever since the British became the dominant power there has been no invasion of India either by way of land or sea; no women or children slaughtered by the soldiery, no cities burned or plundered, no countryside wantonly destroyed. India has lived and developed, without fear or molestation, behind the sure shield of the Army in India, rejoicing in a peace which it had never known before.

Some 35,000 British and 30,000 Indian troops are detailed for the rôle of "Internal Security." It is not the intention that these should be called on to perform the duties which are within the purpose and power of the Civil Police to discharge. But when a situation occurs which is too difficult, by reason of its size and intensity, for the police to cope with, the assistance of the military is requisitioned.

Holds Communal Balance

The knowledge that regular troops are at hand, ready to act if required, has of itself a tranquillizing effect; unfortunately the decision to employ them has sometimes been deferred until damage to persons and property has occurred.

Above all the Internal Security force stands to hold the balance between the two great antagonistic communities, the Hindus and the Muhammadans. It is largely on account of this antagonism that out of the total number of British troops in the Army of India more than half, while of the Indian troops only one-fifth, are allotted to internal defense duties.

The Simon Commission report gives the reason for this high proportion of British troops in the following words: "The British soldier is a neutral and is under no suspicion of favoring Hindus against Muhammadans or Muhammadans against Hindus," and adds that "as the vast majority of the disturbances which call for the intervention of the military have a communal or religious complexion, it is natural and inevitable that the intervention which is most likely to be authoritative should be that which has no bias, real or suspected, to either."

Mr. Gandhi has himself admitted that if he succeeds in getting the British troops expelled from India "a civil war may be necessary, even if it means that one community disappears." As the smallest of the two communities numbers 60,000,000, this light-hearted statement is really a somewhat serious proposition!

Share in Achievements

It would be a mistake to conclude from anything that has been said in this article that the establishment of British dominion in India in the past, and its maintenance in the present, is due entirely to the strength of British arms. The Abbé Dubois, about the year 1800, wrote, "The English effort and anxiety to make the people (inhabitants of Hindustan) less unhappy than they had hitherto been; above all, their inviolable respect for the customs and benefits of the country; and the protection they afforded to the weak against the strong has contributed to the consolidation of their power more than their victories or their conquests."

And Sir Dishaw Wacha, a member of the Indian Legislature, had said in the Council of State. "What was justice in the time of the Moguls! What was justice in the time of the Mahrattas? I appeal to my countrymen never to forget that we are indebted to Englishmen for these invaluable boons."

At the same time, it must be borne in mind that it was the British soldier and the Indian sowar and sepoy, trained and led by British officers and their notable leaders, Clive, Eyre Coote, Wellesley, Lake, Roberts and many others, who have made these achievements possible.

Air-Cooled Sleeping Cars Arrive

* * *

C. & O. Train Named for George Washington; Los Angeles Olympic Games Win Publicity

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

The first air cooled sleeping car train in the world will be inaugurated next month by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, operating between Washington and Cincinnati and Louisville, with through sleepers from New York and Old Point Comfort, as well as through car lines beyond Cincinnati, operating over the Big Four, both to St. Louis and Chicago. The new train will be called the George Washington, the first President having plotted the Midland Trail, which the Chesapeake & Ohio now follows through Virginia.

The new train will have a number of innovations in addition to the air cooling, and Mr. L. C. Probert, assistant to the president, states that it will be "a remarkable departure from anything that has heretofore been done." All the cars, including sleepers, diners and imperial salon cars (the latter being de luxe coaches, with no charge for a seat), have been specially built by the Pullman Company. The air cooling devices will be electrically operated.

While the Baltimore & Ohio was actually the first to have an air cooled train, with its Columbian between New York and Washington thus equipped last summer, that train comprised parlor cars, coaches and diners, but no sleepers. The C. & O.'s George Washington will have the first air cooled sleepers.

Coincidently, the Santa Fe has announced that all diners on its California and Grand Canyon Limiteds will be air cooled, in addition to those on the Chief, previously announced, and the policy will be extended to all dining cars on its line.

Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are now carried on the Gulf Coast Special of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad from Mobile to St. Louis. The train leaves Mobile at 11.15 a. m., the observation car operating to Jackson, Tenn., which is reached in the evening, and through sleepers from Mobile continuing on to St. Louis.

Returning, the train leaves St. Louis in the evening, arriving at Mobile the next evening.

Olympic Exploitation

Following comment in this department concerning the exploitation of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles this summer, the Union Pacific has sent samples of its promotional material, indicating the effective and comprehensive publicity which it is giving to this feature on the coast.

A four-page pamphlet in numerous languages recounts the unusual attention being paid by the Olympic Committee to the welfare and comfort of the athletes, while bronze statuettes, baggage stickers, maps and all kinds of descriptive literature for visitors have been prepared and are being distributed by the Union Pacific, according to Mr J P. Cummins, general passenger agent.

From Mr. Don Thomas, executive secretary of the All-Year Club of Southern California, comes some additional promotional material, together with information that the All-Year Club is planning to emphasize the Olympiad in its advertising space, with what coöperation the railroads—with their drastically slashed advertising appropriations—are able to give.

Fast Train

Unheralded and unsung by publicity agents, the Missouri Pacific Railroad has a train in the Southwest which covers the equivalent of the Boston-New York journey on faster schedule than the extra-fare limited trains on that route. This was detected by a casual survey of the Missouri Pacific schedules, the train in question being No. 219, from Memphis, connecting at Little Rock with the Southerner. The distance from Memphis to Gurdon, Ark., 229½ miles, is covered in 4 hours 38 minutes, an average of 49.4 miles per hour, including a 15-minute stop at Little Rock. If that stop were eliminated, the average running time would be 52.3 miles per hour, as compared with the average of the Merchants Limited between Boston and New York of 45.8 miles per hour and the Yankee Clipper of 48.2 miles per hour.

At one point the Missouri Pacific train runs 80 miles in 90 minutes, which compares with the fastest New York-Philadelphia time of 90 miles in 108 minutes on the Reading-Jersey Central (from Jersey City).

Favorite Porter

From the Pullman News it is noted that a porter operating in a Santa Fe train between El Paso, Texas, and Albuquerque, N. M., is so highly esteemed by the traveling public who use this route frequently that there are patrons who call the city ticket office to learn the date of his departures, being willing to delay their trips a day merely to enjoy his services. Many readers of this department doubtless have seen porters of similar excellence in service, and the recognition which their work attains is unquestionably a valuable bit of sales promotion, both for the Pullman Company and for the railroad on which they happen to operate.

Commissions to Travel Bureaus

The name of Mr. H. M. Fletcher, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, was inadvertently included in a report of railway traffic officials who disapproved of the payment of commissions to travel bureaus for promoting business for the railroads. Mr. Fletcher's railroad is among the western lines which contribute to a bureau in Chicago, the function of which is to aid and encourage travel agencies in developing tours through the West.

Of Interest to Travelers

A theater will be added to the North Station of the Boston & Maine Railroad at Boston, seating 350 persons, and providing a number of short pictures so that passengers waiting for trains may see the start of a complete entertainment within 10 minutes of the time they enter the theater.

Red Cross Hits Snag in Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 11—Their 40,000,000 bushels of Federal Farm Board wheat will make a lot of loaves of bread, but getting it made into flour and sent where it is needed—without spending any money—is distinctly a problem in "big business" and cannot be arranged in a few hours. This is what officials of the American Red Cross found after their first conference with representatives of the milling industry here March 10.

The Red Cross has the wheat, and the millers have the mills, but what is a fair basis of payment in terms of wheat? This is the big question to be decided, and as prospects looked March 10, it might take some time to find out.

The Millers' National Federation told Red Cross officials it would study the matter and that another meeting would be arranged soon to further the plans.

'Pedaling Fireman' Wins Distance Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Mr. Leslie Seaward, Savannah's "pedaling fireman," has been advised that the Century Road Club of America has awarded the cup to him for wheeling the greatest number of miles in 1931. This is the third consecutive year that the cup has been awarded to Mr. Seaward. His record for 1931 was 33,000 miles.

Mr. Seaward has beaten his own record in each of the three years. He covered only 25,000 miles in 1929 and 32,000 in 1930. He is a member of the Savannah fire department and employs his spare time in riding his wheel over the good roads of Georgia. A century run—100 miles in one day—is no achievement at all for him. Mr. Seaward is now seeking to qualify as a member of the bicycling team in the coming Olympic Games.

Briand Secure in Hall of Fame

* * *

Stanch Apostle of Peace and Good Will Filled Years With Devotion to Ideals

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

not fully operative must increasingly count in international relations. Nor must his skill in negotiation, which smoothed out many ugly situations and probably prevented war on more than one occasion, be minimized. Nor should there be any denigration of his remarkable eloquence. The vivid words he spoke were often of vital moment.

Nevertheless it is permissible, indeed obligatory, to have regard to the lesson that a durable peace cannot be attained by prestidigitation. It must be based on methodical endeavor. Recently at Geneva I watched proceedings in respect to the Sino-Japanese troubles. Nobody seemed to know what could be done at this stage.

Prevention of Explosions

But for many years it has been clear to all diplomatic observers that the grave difficulties must culminate in hostilities unless political steps were taken to deal with the problems that existed before they exploded. No effort was made to prevent the coming of the crisis and only when it came was there a sudden call to indefinite action.

In Europe, too, there are situations which are bound to produce strife some day unless they are changed. Whoever wishes to make peace certain will take these situations, examine them and revise them. It isn't sufficient to declare that all's well, to express faith in the future, to execute pirouettes in difficulties. The price of peace is the practical and progressive adaptation of political and economic conditions to the general interests and sentiments of justice.

Appeal to moral forces does not exonerate peace workers from arduous material labors. Peace isn't only to be wished, but must be organized. It calls for exact knowledge, profound forethought and real sacrifice.

Yet M. Briand pointed the way that must be followed without faltering by practical workers, and his memory will be venerated as that of a great pioneer on the path of human understandings.

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Hitler Rise and Fall Trails Economic Tide

(Continued from Page 1)

tents and purposes the Hitlerites' attitude with regard to "political payments" only a month after his explicit condemnation of any "policy based on feelings and emotions."

Negatively, Hitlerism is a tidal wave of protest against the November revolution, for most Germans nowadays subscribe to the "stab in the back" theory according to which the Social-Democrat leaders improved their opportunity to seize power while the army was still at the front, unbeaten—or at least without any consciousness of defeat. It is a protest against a lost war and a dictated peace; against the existing economic system which has treated so many harshly; against the domination of rationalism and economic materialism. On these and similar impulses the movement has fed from the beginning.

Positively, it represents a real awakening of a sense of German dignity and a new consciousness of nationhood. One must not underestimate the inner revolt against materialist standards, against the demoralization that set in when the high tension of the war was relaxed, against the idea that Germany was done for, that sense of abjectness so powerfully induced by Herr Oswald Spengler's "Decline of the West."

Through Hitlerism, undoubtedly, millions of Germans have recaptured their faith in themselves and in the future. And by a curious irony this moral recuperation reveals itself almost in inverse ratio to their financial plight. When I arrived in Berlin, for example, the process of monetary deflation to which Germany's Chancellor had set his hand since March, 1930, had reached its climax in the final emergency decree of Dec. 8. I soon became conscious that the climax of psychological inflation, too, had been reached. Hence Herr Hitler's bid for support, or at least understanding, from the outside world, his summoning of foreign press representatives in Berlin and his glib assurance that national Socialism was Europe's only bulwark against Bolshevism.

In a sense that is true. The German people, most of whose contacts with the West since 1914 have brought fresh disappointments, has had every inducement to seek salvation in a "dictatorship of the proletariat" on the Russian model. In the opinion of many competent observers it was a miracle that Germany did not "go Red" in its tribulations of 1922-23.

Disappointed in West

The storm and stress continue, and with it, necessarily, the attraction of Communism. Today the German Communist Party counts 6,000,000 adherents among the workers, a party strength more compact than any other. It is the spearhead of Moscow—although Moscow has too many troubles of its own to risk any rehearsal of the "world revolution" in Germany. Its organization is of so efficient a character that when in any large urban center the leaders are under arrest or the party newspaper suppressed, it has still means of communication that have always as yet escaped the vigilance of the authorities.

Nevertheless, I do not think for a moment that Communism will amount, in Germany, to anything more than an ugly groundswell, whatever is to be the future régime. The "Revolution" of 1918, precipitated by a sailors' mutiny, was effected, after all, in the interests of the organized workers who are some 15,000,000 in number. It resulted in a state-guaranteed wage system designed to provide "security" for capital and labor, in so far as that may be in a state's power. And Hitlerism, which, be it noted, proposes to set up a workers' state, will do its utmost not to antagonize the proletariat.

Germany's backbone is, and remains, its middle class. The term covers a wide range and his certainly little in common with the bourgeoisie of France. But the salient fact of the country's post-war régime is that it has involved the "proletarianization" of the bulk of that middle class. Economic hardship would in any case have meant for them, as in England, and other highly industrialized countries, more straitened circumstances. The inflation period definitely reduced them, economically speaking, to the proletarian ranks. The savings of decades were destroyed, as it were, overnight.

The chronic crisis, which was only screened during the period 1925-1929 by a mirage of prosperity brought about by foreign borrowings, has shaken and in many cases shattered all the middle-class traditions and values. Yet, socially and culturally this large section of Germany's population remains in a class apart from the organized mass of workers. For them the sirens of Marxian Socialism are sounded in vain.

It is owing to this fundamental difference of background that the alternative to Communism, defined as National Socialism, has arisen. The Hitler Party is first and foremost a middle-class organism. It may have borrowed its organizational methods from the Communists—Fascist Italy has done the same—and some of the ideas proclaimed as part of the Nazi program may be unconscious gleanings from Karl Marx. As a historical phenomenon, however, it constitutes an effort, formed, if you like, of despair, to upbuild a new Germany based on the cherished traditions of its middle classes.

PRINCE OF WALES UNVEILS MEMORIAL

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—In the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords whose walls are scarred by anti-aircraft shell splinters reminiscent of the air raids of the World War, the Prince of Wales yesterday unveiled the Lords' own memorial to the 245 peers who fell in that struggle.

The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the brief ceremony and the Prince spoke only a few words as he unveiled the memorial. It shows two bronze figures—a youth at the end of his task offering up his sword to a figure symbolical of his country.

WORLD CHAMBER GROUP OUTLINES ITS PROPOSALS

Americans Would Settle Debts Issue, Cut Tariffs, Reduce Armaments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11—Early settlement of the reparations problem, return to the gold standard and reduction in tariff barriers and armaments were offered as practical proposals for dealing with the world-wide business slump in a statement from the American committee of the International Chamber of Commerce presented by Mr. Silas H Strawn at a meeting of the council of the international chamber at Paris.

The statement of the American committee, made public here today, was drafted in response to a request from the international chamber asking the various constituent commercial bodies of different countries to state their opinions.

The report said in part:

"If the governments of Europe are able to agree among themselves on a practical settlement of reparations and other pressing problems, the people of the United States would not be unresponsive and they would be found ready, as in the past, to give serious consideration to existing conditions in a readjustment of intergovernmental debt settlements.

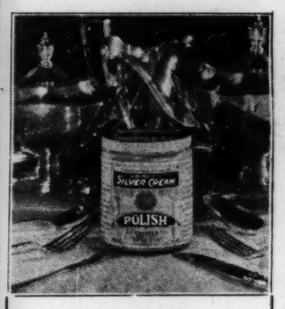
On the monetary situation, the statement holds that "the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain and 14 other countries, and the precarious condition in which a number of other governments, still nominally retaining the gold standard, find themselves, have given rise to great uncertainty throughout the world with regard to monetary policies. . . . Every effort should be made to bring about a prompt return to the gold standard as a necessary condition to stability of industry and commerce."

The statement expresses the belief that the time has come for a change in national policies throughout the world respecting excessive tariffs and other trade restrictions.

FORD PLANT RIOT TO BE INVESTIGATED

DETROIT, March 11 (AP)—All but four of the 48 persons held in connection with the riot at the Ford Motor Company plant Monday were released yesterday on orders of the prosecutor's investigators.

Before being released, however, they were served with subpœnas to appear before the Wayne County Grand Jury which next Monday will start an investigation of the riot.



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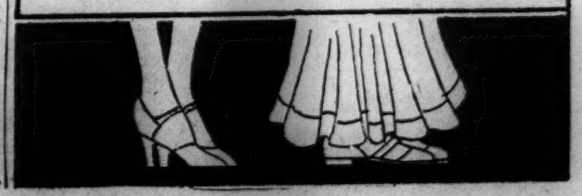


HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

A Noted Lace Collection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the present mode favoring more attention to trimming details, it is not surprising that lace should begin to play again the important rôle which it assumed during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Although it is doubtful whether the vogue will again be for the rare handmade laces of that generation, when great ladies paid from $200 to $500 for a headdress which kept a lacemaker working 15 hours a day for 10 months or longer, a revival of interest in them will certainly be natural.

A desire for decoration and beauty of attire is found even among the most primitive peoples. As far back as the tenth century B. C., in the land of the Pharaohs, flax cloth was worked with colored threads. Both the luxury-loving Greeks and the Romans ornamented their togas and peplums with designs in gold and contrasting colors. Although during medieval times both men's and women's clothes were "slittered, dagged and jagged," that is, cut into patterns and bound with threads of silk or gold, the ancient arts of drawn work and netting were lost for many years, until they were revived in fifteenth century Italy, whence they spread almost immediately to Flanders.

From Cut-Work to Punto in Aria

An illustration of the development of lace from the simple cut-work or drawn work of this period to its greatest perfection in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, may be studied with interest in the collection recently acquired by the Detroit Institute of Arts, including French, Flemish, Italian, Spanish and Scandinavian laces and embroideries formerly belonging to M. G. de Magneval of Lyons, France.

The Magneval collection of 125 specimens opens with an embroidered panel of fifteenth century Italy. The background is of the red cross-stitch, and the natural linen itself is left to form the design, which is, in this case, extremely fantastic, showing queer creatures, half man, half bird, who kneel beside vases filled with conventionalized flowers.

The Italian embroideries, both white and polychrome, date mostly from the sixteenth century; the seventeenth is represented by an apron, a man's cap, and a pair of gloves of finest linen with drawn-thread work. The French and Scandinavian embroideries belong to the toilet of the eighteenth century woman, and include garters with sentimental inscriptions worked in chenille, little purses crocheted in colored silks and gold thread, bodice ornaments, collars, and neckerchiefs.

Three specimens of Italian "buratto" form a link between embroidery and lace. This term is derived from the Latin "bura," an open-mesh material woven on a small loom. The pattern was worked in darning stitch, and wide scope was left to the worker's imagination. She did not need to confine herself to white linen thread, but might work in colored silks on a white or colored background.

Laces as we know them came into being toward the end of the fifteenth century. Drawn-thread work, "punto-tirato," led rapidly to cut-linen, "punto tagliato," which prepared the way for "reticella," a form of lace in which a vestige of the linen foundation still remained. In "punto in aria," "the stitch in the air," this foundation is dispensed with entirely, and the lace maker has absolute freedom.

Needle-Point

With this "punto in aria" the history of laces really begins. From now on lace making is not merely a craft and a pastime; it ranks among the fine arts. Designs were published in engraved pattern books, but the lace maker often chose new ones, reproducing designs from brocades, velvets, wrought iron, Persian tiles, and other Oriental objects traded in Venice. Or she took her inspiration directly from nature, tracing flowers, birds, and even branches of seaweed or coral brought up from the depths of the Adriatic.

Three stages in the evolution of the "punto in aria" are well represented in the Magneval collection: the "flat point," where ribbons form flowery scrolls joined by simple brides; the heavy Venetian point in relief, often called "gros point," where the scrolling pattern of closely worked buttonhole stitches is outlined with ornaments in quite palpable relief; and finally, the culminating glory of needle-point laces, the "rose point," with its great elaboration of picot work, and its little semi-detached flowers.

Bobbin Lace

It has been said that if needle lace is the classic tongue of Italy, bobbin lace is its provincial dialect, and this form of lace was produced from an early date onward in various parts of the country. As to its origin, a story relates how a Venetian fisher girl, dreaming of her absent sailor lover, unconsciously twisted the weighted strings that fringed her net into a pattern like the branch of coral he had given her. Though this tale is probably fanciful, leaden bobbins were actually used at first, soon giving way to those of wood or bone—whence comes the English term "bone lace."

Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Art to The Christian Science Monitor
Genoese Bobbin-Made "Tape Lace" of the Eighteenth Century. The Tape Was Made First, Then Placed on the Pillow in Any Desired Pattern and Joined by Plaited or Twisted Threads. In the Centers Are "à Jours" or Fillings.

Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Art to The Christian Science Monitor
Raised Venetian Point Lace or Gros Point of the Seventeenth Century. The Outlining Is Formed of a Sheaf or Bundle of Threads, So Closely Covered With Buttonhole Stitch That It Is Stiff and Might Be Heavy Were It Not for the Rows of Delicate Picots.

At the outset there was a close resemblance between patterns of needle-point and bobbin laces. Bobbin laces were lighter in weight, no small consideration in the day of ruffs, and it is no wonder that they speedily rivaled in popularity the older needle-points. Some of them are exceedingly delicate and beautiful, for example, the Flemish bobbin lace shown above, called "imitation of rosepoint." Flemish workers continued to improve and develop bobbin lace until it reached its zenith in the eighteenth century, some years after needle-point had begun to show signs of decadence.

Distinguishing Features

One example in the Detroit collection, an Italian bobbin lace dating from the seventeenth century, shows part of a flounce whereon ladies and gentlemen, children and dogs, are worked in fine toile on a net ground. Sometimes the net ground was worked with a continuous thread, together with the pattern, or the pattern and ground might be worked separately, as in Milan, Brussels, and Honiton laces. In Milan the lace maker used a movable round pillow and worked the rather irregular mesh in varying directions. When the lace is worked on a stationary square pillow, the mesh is more regular. In the Genoese tape lace, which was particularly favored for church purposes, the tape was made first, then placed on the pillow and joined by brides or bars.

At this point it may be well to explain just how bobbin-made and needle-point laces may be distinguished. In needle-point the stitches are all looped in the manner of an ordinary buttonhole stitch, and are worked with a single thread. In bobbin lace the stitches are never looped, but are formed by twisting or plaiting together two, three or more threads. The toile, or solid part of the pattern, appears to be woven.

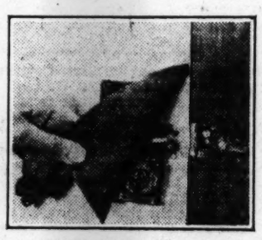
Lace making in France was completely eclipsed by imports from Italy, Spain and Flanders until 1665, when Colbert, finance minister of Louis XIV, decided that the fortunes lavished upon these luxuries should remain in the Kingdom. His plan was crowned with success, and he is quoted as saying: "Fashion is to France what the mines of Peru were to Spain." He established a factory of needle-point at his château, near Alençon, with 30 forewomen brought from Venice. When the first specimens of their work were presented to the King, he expressed the desire that no other lace than this, which he named "point de France," should appear at court. A cravat-end of this handsome lace, said to have belonged to the King himself, is included in the Magneval collection, while the other cravat-ends are Flemish imports.

There was such a vogue in France for bobbin laces also that Colbert established "royal factories" at Rheims and St. Denis, with 200 bobbin workers brought from Flanders. After the reign of Louis XIV Valenciennes lace became the fashion. Closely allied were the laces of Binche in Flanders, also worked with continuous thread, pattern and mesh at the same time. Malines or Mechlin attained such a vogue that all through the eighteenth century all Flemish bobbin-made laces were called "Mechlin." These remained in favor till after the fall of Napoleon, not only in France and England, but in the colonies of North and South America as well. An outstanding feature of Mechlin lace, which distinguishes it from Valenciennes and Binche, is the flat, glossy thread which outlines the pattern.

"Point d'Angleterre" is a Brussels lace of extreme fineness of thread, which was extensively smuggled into England at a time when the importation of foreign laces had been prohibited by act of Parliament. For this reason, it was sold there as "English point." The two examples of this lace in the Detroit collection show patterns of dogs, stags, birds and trophies of the chase. Sometimes in this lace, the net backgrounds were bobbin-made and the patterns of needle-point.

Outstanding specimens in the collection are the cap-crowns, lappets, and flounces, which bring us to the eighteenth century, when a complete cap set consisted of a pair of lappets, a strip of narrow lace nearly two yards long, the band, or passe, and the crown, or "fond de bonnet." At one time the length of the lappets indicated the degree of the wearer's nobility. With changing fashions, the lappets were worn hanging at the back, or pinned in flat loops around the cap-crown. In Victorian days they were worn as a sort of necktie. Those in the Magneval collection are of Alençon, point d'Argentan, Valenciennes, Binche and point d'Angleterre.

An Outdoor Padlock



The Christian Science Monitor Photo
Rubber Flap Protects From Weather.

Keeping the outdoor padlock, on a henhouse or a garage, dry and free from ice is easily accomplished with the aid of a rubber covering cut from an old inner tube and tacked over the padlock as shown. The rubber sheet should be large enough to completely cover the lock. Only the top edge of the rubber flap is tacked to the door frame. The lower section of the rubber drapes over the lock and folds back; out of the way, when the lock is to be opened with the key.

Canned Whipping Cream

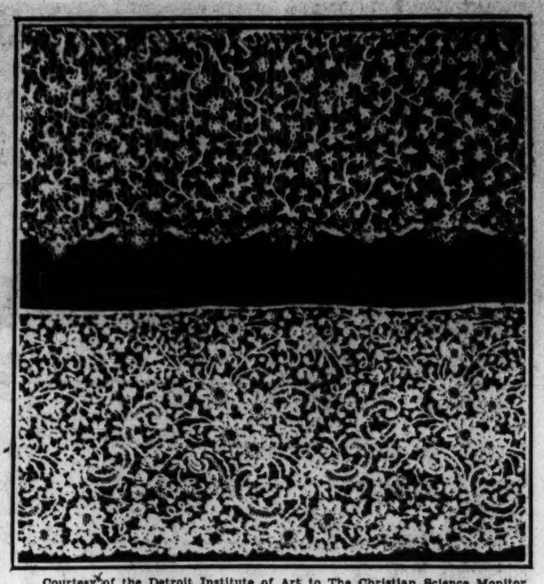
A comparatively new item which can now be purchased at almost any grocer's is canned whipping cream. It keeps for an indefinite length of time, as any other canned food will keep, ready to be used instantly whenever whipped cream is wanted. The cost is about the same as bottled cream at its average price. For emergency use, a can of this cream should be kept chilled thoroughly; keeping it in the refrigerator at least 24 hours before it is used is not excessive. It takes a little longer to beat than bottled cream.

Cooked Oranges

A delicious accompaniment for a meat dish consists of cooked oranges, the small, juicy kind preferred.

Wash the oranges and boil them whole until so tender that a toothpick easily will pierce the rind. Take from the water, cut in half and remove any seeds. Lay each half, cut side upward, in a baking pan. Cover with enough granulated sugar to sweeten the oranges sufficiently, and bake until the sugar seems to be well cooked into the fruit.

For this use the oranges should be well ripened, and care should be taken that they do not bake too long.



Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Art to The Christian Science Monitor
Rose Point or Pointe de Rosaline, Italian Needlepoint of the Late Seventeenth or Early Eighteenth Century. And (Below) Flemish Bobbin Lace Imitating It in So Beautiful a Manner That It, Too, Was a Favorite During the Louis XIV Period.

Macaroni Combinations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Macaroni and Chicken Salad

In boiling salted water cook a package of elbow macaroni until tender, blanch in cold water, and chill. Add 2 cupfuls of diced cooked chicken, 1¼ cupfuls of chopped celery, ¾ of a cupful of diced cucumber, 2 tablespoonfuls of chopped green pepper, 1 tablespoonful each of grated onion and minced pimiento, 1 teaspoonful of salt, and enough mayonnaise to give the salad good consistency. Serve individual portions on lettuce hearts, garnishing with bits of pimiento cut in fancy shapes. Flaked tuna fish or salmon, substituted for the chicken, also makes delicious salad.

Scalloped Cabbage and Macaroni

Break into small pieces ½ pound of macaroni and cook in boiling salted water until tender; drain and rinse with cold water. Arrange in a buttered baking dish alternate layers of macaroni and chopped cabbage, seasoning each with salt and pepper and bits of butter. With cabbage on top, pour over the dish meat stock to moisten it thoroughly. Ham, chicken or beef stock all give good flavor. Bake about an hour in a moderate oven—375 degrees Fahrenheit—until the cabbage is perfectly tender.

Macaroni and Ham

Cook ½ pound of macaroni in boiling salted water, drain, rinse with cold water and drain again. Put through the food chopper 2 sprigs of parsley, 2 onions, and cooked ham to make 2 cupfuls, and add 3 fresh tomatoes cut into small pieces; season with salt and pepper. In a buttered baking dish arrange alternate layers of macaroni and the meat mixture. Moisten well with liquor in which the ham was boiled, or hot water, and bake uncovered in a hot oven—400 degrees Fahrenheit—about 15 minutes, until the top of the dish is nicely browned.

Macaroni Rarebit

Cook ½ pound of macaroni till tender in boiling salted water, drain and rinse with hot water. In the top of the double boiler melt 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, cook in it a few minutes 1 teaspoonful of finely chopped green pepper, then add ½ pound of grated cheese and cook over boiling water until the cheese is melted. Beat 2 eggs with 1 teaspoonful of salt and add 1 cupful of milk; stir into the cheese mixture and add ½ of a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture thickens. Pour over the hot macaroni and serve immediately. Garnish with pimientos, parsley, or sliced stuffed olives.

Macaroni Baked With Dried Beef

Cook ¾ of a cupful of elbow macaroni in boiling salted water until tender; drain and rinse with hot water. Remove the skin from ½ of a pound of thinly sliced smoked dried beef, cut it into pieces, cover with hot water and leave for 10 minutes, then drain and frizzle in 1 tablespoonful of butter. Melt 3 tablespoonfuls of butter, blend in 3 tablespoonfuls of flour, then pour in gradually, while stirring constantly, 2 cupfuls of milk. When the sauce is smooth and thick add ½ of a teaspoonful of salt and ⅛ of a teaspoonful of paprika. In a buttered baking dish arrange a layer of macaroni, one of beef and 1 tablespoonful of finely chopped sweet pickle or chili sauce; repeat. Over all pour the white sauce and cover with ¾ of a cupful of buttered bread crumbs. Bake in a hot oven—400 degrees Fahrenheit—until the crumbs are delicately toasted.

Macaroni and Sweet Potatoes

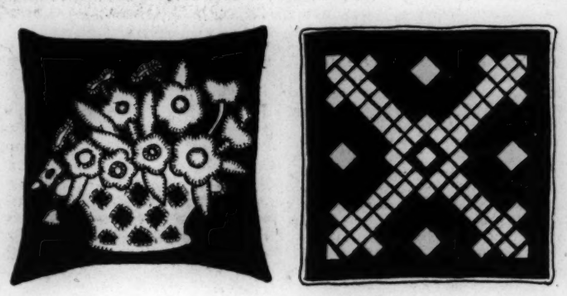
Cook ½ of a package of elbow macaroni in boiling salted water; when tender, drain and rinse with hot water. Arrange in a buttered baking dish alternate layers of macaroni and sliced baked sweet potatoes. Season each layer of macaroni with salt and pepper, and each potato layer with butter, salt and pepper, 2 teaspoonfuls of brown sugar and a sprinkling of cinnamon. Pour over all 1 cupful of top milk or cream, and bake in a hot oven—400 degrees Fahrenheit—until the top is nicely browned.

Macaroni Salad

Cook a package of macaroni in boiling salted water until tender, drain, and blanch with cold water. Fry 6 slices of bacon until crisp and break them into pieces. To the bacon fat add two-thirds as much vinegar, and into the liquid slice thin circles from a small onion and a small green pepper. Add macaroni and bacon, simmer 5 minutes, then add a few grains of red pepper and season to taste with salt. Serve warm, garnished with parsley.

Cauliflower and Carrot Casserole

Cook ½ of a package of marcaroni in boiling salted water until tender, drain, rinse with cold water. Separate the flowerettes on ½ of a head of cauliflower that has been in cold salted water for half an hour. Chop fine fresh scraped carrot to make 1 cupful. Rub a baking dish with cut onion or garlic, then melt in it 1 tablespoonful of butter. Turn into the dish the macaroni, carrot and cauliflower lightly tossed together and seasoned with salt and pepper. Place 1 tablespoonful of butter on top, pour over 2 cupfuls of boiling water, cover the dish and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven—375 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove the cover, increase the heat for 15 minutes, then pour over 1 cupful of cream and leave in the oven about 10 minutes longer.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
UNUSUAL CUSHION TOPS

Left—A flower basket appliqué of many-colored felts, designed for the top of a black satin or silk cushion. The pieces for the basket, flowers and leaves are cut out and then buttonholed with wool to the black background. Right—An interesting design composed of felt squares, which may be worked out in one or many colors, for the top of a cushion.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW much time is spent in the average home in the preparation of the three daily meals? Miss Maud Wilson, working for the degree of master of arts at the University of Chicago, has considered this question of sufficient importance to make it the subject of a thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for such a degree.

Miss Wilson thinks, according to the Journal of Home Economics, that the preparation of meals, with the single exception of time given to the care of very young children, is the major activity in the daily schedule of most home makers.

When I read that I laid the magazine down and began to wonder. I wondered if a home maker in an eight-room house and with a family of four for which to provide, would spend more time in meal preparation than in cleaning, dusting, sewing, or any of the varied types of work that enter into home management.

In the households coöperating in the study which Miss Wilson made—all of them in the state of Oregon, and most of them families of moderate means, where little or no outside help was employed—it was found that a fourth of all the time given to the needs of the home went into meal preparation, and that the average amount of time given to it was the equivalent of one-third of the full time of one person in each household.

I found myself wishing, not for the first time, that my children were at home again, and bringing their friends in to dinner two or three times a week. I should like to try being a "domestic engineer," and run what, in engineering parlance, would be called an "endurance test," but what I would call a "time-cost test" on meal preparation.

"While the fire burned I mused," and I remembered many short cuts and time savers that I used or of which I have heard. I remembered a family of my acquaintance where there were three sons and three daughters. When I knew them the children ranged in ages from grammar school to college students. And what good appetites those boys and girls did have!

Saturday was baking day in that home, but baking day began on Friday evening. The three boys always prepared apples for the delicious pies which would come crispy and flaky out of the oven at an early hour the following morning. The girls sifted and mixed dry ingredients for whatever cakes were to be baked. Eggs and sugar were creamed, flour and baking powder were well blended, beans—for it was a Boston family—were put to soak, and the stage was all set for mother to begin activities early Saturday morning.

The sons and daughters in this family, while they were working, discussed school affairs, chatted in French or German, sometimes both at the same time, with English words filling in the spaces where no one could supply the correct one in the language being used. They had a jolly good time. There was no school the next day, and so home studies were not pressing. Mother rested and acted as general supervisor. If any of the children had guests they were drafted into service, and everything was finished in "two switches of a lamb's tail," as one of them expressed it.

Friday evening was a time looked forward to with pleasant anticipation in this home. It was not unusual for the young people to refuse invitations for that evening because it was more fun to stay at home and get ready for Saturday. If any one wanted a special dish prepared, it was his responsibility to see that the ingredients were at hand, and as nearly ready to combine as could be done previous to the actual baking. Many hands made light labor, and no broth was spoiled because of too many cooks, for there was a master of ceremonies, guiding and directing from an easy chair in the living room.

Team work may be the answer to the time-cost problem in many homes, and it certainly is a direct avenue to family unity and happiness.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Lesson From a Farmer

DO WHAT I might with it, twist and contort and turn it upside-down as I would, that first paragraph refused to come right. And I was so anxious to do it well! I wanted it to announce the topic of my book, but not too patently; to be interesting in itself, yet to sound the key for all that should follow; to be natural in expression, but profound in implication; to take the reader where it found him and lead him gently, inevitably, in my direction. Well, the achievement of all this in one hundred words is not, for me at least, an easy task. Beginnings are always hard for me, and I have sometimes thought of undertaking to complete any and all literary compositions, whether essays or novels or epics in twelve books, for which others would provide me with satisfactory first paragraphs. I feel, at times, like a pianist who is quite confident of playing right through the works of Bach and Beethoven and Brahms—if only he could learn to make a preliminary bow.

Of course, I have not struggled with beginnings all these years without finding out why it is that the first hundred words are always the hardest. It is because I am too much impressed with the importance of the occasion, and so try to write better than I can. "Well begun is half done" so rings and reverberates in my mental ear that I become preternaturally aware of all the thousand ways in which a first paragraph can go wrong, forgetting entirely the few ways in which it can go as it should. And so I toiled through that long morning with no result except to my waste basket. I took out every dispensable adjective and made a verb do its work, I changed the order of sentences in all the possible ways and then reverted to the first order, I made this cadence flash and spring and that slow lingering rhythm decline in a gradual rallentando—then I tore up the net product and began again. And I wish to say, after having done my share of manual labor with ax and spade and shovel and hoe, that this sort of thing is my notion of hard work. When I heard the noon whistle blow from the little town beyond the hills, I was glad to throw down the pen, crumple and tear my last effort, and sit down at the piano.

Now for an hour of ease, at something I knew how to do! So many times I have turned from the desk to the keyboard, from refractory self-willed words to the tones one can freely shape to one's liking, with a feeling of relief and release. I chose Mozart's Sonata in F, familiar to me since childhood, so simple in appearance that a boy may think he can play it but so staggering in essential difficulty that the virtuoso may frankly admit that he cannot. Alone there in my woodland cabin, however, playing only for my own ear and for the attendant hemlocks, I essayed that sonata simply because I wanted to hear once more its powerful Allegro, a perfect form exactly filled, its Adagio made of pure magic, and the Presto that is so like little catspaws hastening on still water. But on this morning I was not to hear them, for my hands refused their function as stubbornly as the pen had done. Instead of singing like the harmonious family of ten voices that they ought to be, my fingers conducted themselves like so many undereducated thumbs. I had to order each one of them separately to his work, and then he did it badly. Mozart is not to be played by such fingers. Whenever I am trying to play him, I remember what tradition tells us of his own beautiful hands, strong as steel wire, light as thistledown, resting on a chord like a rose petal or sweeping the keys with the fluency of wind. Well—and so I put away the Sonata in F and walked out to talk with the farmer who was mowing my meadow just over the hill.

I like to talk with this man because he is full of knowledge, so "versed in country things." Better still, I like to watch him work. His way of handling sods with a spade is somehow comfortable and reassuring. His arm and wrist are so powerful that he swings a heavy ax one-handed and very swiftly, as other men use a hatchet. But he excels himself and is happiest of all when he is mowing. Then he seems to be in league with the sun and rain, and one would say that the west wind is his brother.

As I topped the hill behind my cabin, I saw my friend mowing away below there as steadily as clockwork. When once he gets well started, the only difficulty is in persuading him to take time out for luncheon. During the hours I had spent fruitlessly toiling at my desk, he had laid the grasses low over two or three acres, working all the while without conscious effort and, as I knew, with a simple but deep kind of joy.

Lying down on the hill top to watch him, I asked myself whether he enjoyed mowing because he did it well or whether he did it well because he enjoyed it. That question I could not answer, but I felt sure that both his pleasure in mowing and his skill at it were related to the perfect ease of every motion. Never for an instant did he stop to think how mowing should be done—unless he might be trying to teach some late beginner like myself. He simply mowed! And I was sure that, if he should try to remember all that he knew about swinging a scythe, the point of his blade would immediately dig a hole in the sod, as mine so frequently does. All at once I recalled a remark once made to me by a French singing master: "Or the easier you take it, or the better you always do."

Imperfect in its English expression but wise and true in sense, there was the gist of the lesson I had to learn from the smooth and easy strokes of the mower in the field below. That singing master had not wished, of course, that I should sing with any less than my total power of intensity and concentration What he meant was that now, my technical skill being at last sufficient for certain vocal tasks, I should forget how tones were made and pour my strength into making them, drawing upon my stock of unconscious memories and allowing these to carry me right without further anxiety. And precisely this, I saw, was what my farmer friend was doing. He had learned to mow in his boyhood, and now I thought it might almost be said of him that he mowed so well because he had forgotten how he did it.

Could this rule be applied to piano playing? Unquestionably. Until one's technique has been subordinated, submerged, and in a sense forgotten, it is the mere pedantry of the keyboard, scarcely at all related to the free spontaneous thing we call music. My difficulty with the Sonata in F had been precisely that I had remembered too much about how to play it—and by far too much, also, about how it should not be played. But I was at first reluctant to extend the rule into the field of writing, perhaps because I have so many times heard, and said, that good writing is "the product of an innate facility and of an acquired difficulty." Certainly, I said to myself, there have been many poets and prose men—yes, and great ones too—who have been always vividly conscious of every minute detail and process in the making of literature. Did not Virgil spend his morning in composing ten lines, and his afternoon in reducing them to five? Remember the manuscripts of Alexander Pope, where the erasures and the emendations often swamp his original draft entirely. Only in the last of his novels, which he left a fragment, did Stevenson forget the numberless things he knew about writing and begin to use them instinctively. Yes, said I, but that is the best of all his novels—written smoothly and easily and strongly at last by a man who has put his apprenticeship behind. And nearly all the masters have written in this way, for this is what mastery consists in. Think of Addison turning out his daily *Spectator* in the little room up two pair of stairs while the printer's boy waited below. Little time he had for the anxieties that have consumed your morning, and yet you can hardly expect to write much better than Addison wrote. No, really there comes a time, after one has thoroughly learned how to do a given thing, when he must have faith in his power to do it. This afternoon you will spend half an hour, no more, in writing the first paragraph of your book, and then you will play right through the Sonata in F without a pause, remembering that the audience of hemlocks is interested not in your technical skill but in good music. And never forget again that "or the easier you take it or the better you always do."

Having reached this conclusion, I rose and called the expert scythesman to luncheon in tones that would not be denied.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Crimson Dawn

The point of one white star is quivering still
Deep in the orange light of widening morn
Beyond the purple mountains: thro' a chasm
Of wind-divided mist the darker lake
Reflects it: now it wanes: it gleams again
As the waves fade, and as the burning threads
Of woven cloud unravel in pale air:
'Tis lost! and thro' yon peaks of cloudlike snow
The roseate sunlight quivers: hear I not
The Æolian music of her sea-green plumes
Winnowing the crimson dawn?

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, in "Prometheus Unbound."

Rangoon Contrasts

Thrusting jungle kept at bay by tarmac road; age-old dress and customs side by side with western shops and "talkie" cinemas; exquisite beauty surrounded by the conveniences of modern civilization; such is the startling contrast made by one's first and lasting impression of Rangoon.

Entering the Irrawaddy River with its low-lying, tree-fringed banks, one sees the varied pagodas, with their enchanting topsy-turvy outlines and shimmering gold leaf roofs, right up against the most modern of western buildings, stolidly labeled Bombay Burman Trading Corporation, Standard Oil Company, and half-a-dozen more. One watched the perilous little native sampans with their tip-tilted prows, pitching and rocking in the wake of seagoing steamers coming down-river. One steps off the quay and sees the happy-go-lucky natives, the men in their bright-colored skirts, the women with their gay clothes and sleek hair coiled into a smooth round tower and beautifully decorated with flowers, mingling in the streets with European and Eurasian. One is struck by the quaintest contrast of all, the modern motorbuses, which ply in the city and its outskirts, carrying large round posters back and front, on which sprawls in brilliant coloring the leaping figure of a lion, a tiger, a dragon or a snake, each representing the name of some place, so that the humble passengers who cannot read can tell where the bus is going!

But at night, with the setting of the sun, the West seems strangely to disappear in the East, in spite of the reminder conveyed by the smooth, well-lighted roads of civilization. Motoring along these roads at sunset, one becomes suddenly conscious of the thick undergrowth and dark spreading trees on either side, of innumerable little shrines and pagodas, some small and squat, some slender and frail, bedded in the heart of this luxuriant growth and embraced by it on every side, till the interlocked trees and crooked roofs seem one.

The miles slip by, the sky darkens, the road turns sharply as it emerges from the intermittent tunneling of trees. Then, suddenly, across a lake of silver gray, whose tree-covered islands are little more now than inky shadows on its windruffled face, one looks toward the glory of Rangoon—the Shwe Dagon Pagoda. Along the summit of a little hill, its lovely outlines are dark against the paler gray of piling storm clouds, and nothing shows of the golden glory of its roof save a shimmer at the base of its climbing spire. Only between the trees clustering thickly below, the last deep red of sunset lingers, reflected rosily in one small shadow-circled pool of trembling water. Rose and silver, gray and fading gold—softly and slowly sinking into the coming night.

But here the West comes back to aid the East, for its beauty must not be hidden for twelve hours of the twenty-four. There is a short half-hour of shadowy twilight, and then the little lights from the Buddhist priests' quarters prick a jeweled line round the pagoda's base, while concealed electric lamps throw their light upward on the gold leaf of its roof, so that the softly gleaming spire shines like some ethereal shrine against the night sky, the very essence of the East.

Seeing it thus, one wondered if it did not aptly illustrate the use that East should make of West, to borrow the natural science of the West to enhance and perpetuate that beauty which is so specially its own.

R. B.

Whittier Writes to Mrs. Moulton

Amesbury, 11th month, 1874

My dear Friend Louise Chandler Moulton: I thank thee from my heart for thy letter. I think some good angel must have prompted it, for it reached me when I needed it; needed to know that my words had not been quite in vain. And to know that they have been comfort or strength to thee is a cause for deep thankfulness. I do not put a very high estimate upon my writings, in a merely literary point of view, but it has been my earnest wish that they might at least help the world a little. I read thy notice of my book in the Tribune, in connection with Dr. Holmes' last volume, and while very grateful for thy praise, I was saddened by a feeling that I did not fully deserve it. In fact, I fear the world has treated me far better than I had any reason to expect; and I have been blessed with dear friends, whose love is about me like an atmosphere.

I have read the little poem enclosed in thy letter with a feeling of tenderest sympathy. . . .

Why does thee not publish thy poems? Everywhere I meet people who have been deeply moved by them

Thy letter dates from Pomfret, and I direct there to thee. I was in that place once so long ago that thee must have been a mere child. I rode over its rocky hills, bare in the chill December, with the late William H. Burleigh. I think it must be charming in summer and autumn. But something in thy poems and in thy letter leads me to infer that thy sojourn there has not been a happy one. Of course I do not speak of unalloyed happiness, that can only come of entire exemption from sin and weakness. A passage which I have been reading this morning from Thomas à Kempis has so spoken to my heart that I venture to transcribe it:

"What thou canst not amend in thyself or others, bear with patience until God ordaineth otherwise. When comfort is taken away do not despair . . . For after winter cometh the summer, after the dark night the day shineth, and after the storm cometh a great calm."

Believe me always gratefully thy friend John G. Whittier.

Centre Harbor, N. H., 7th month, 1887

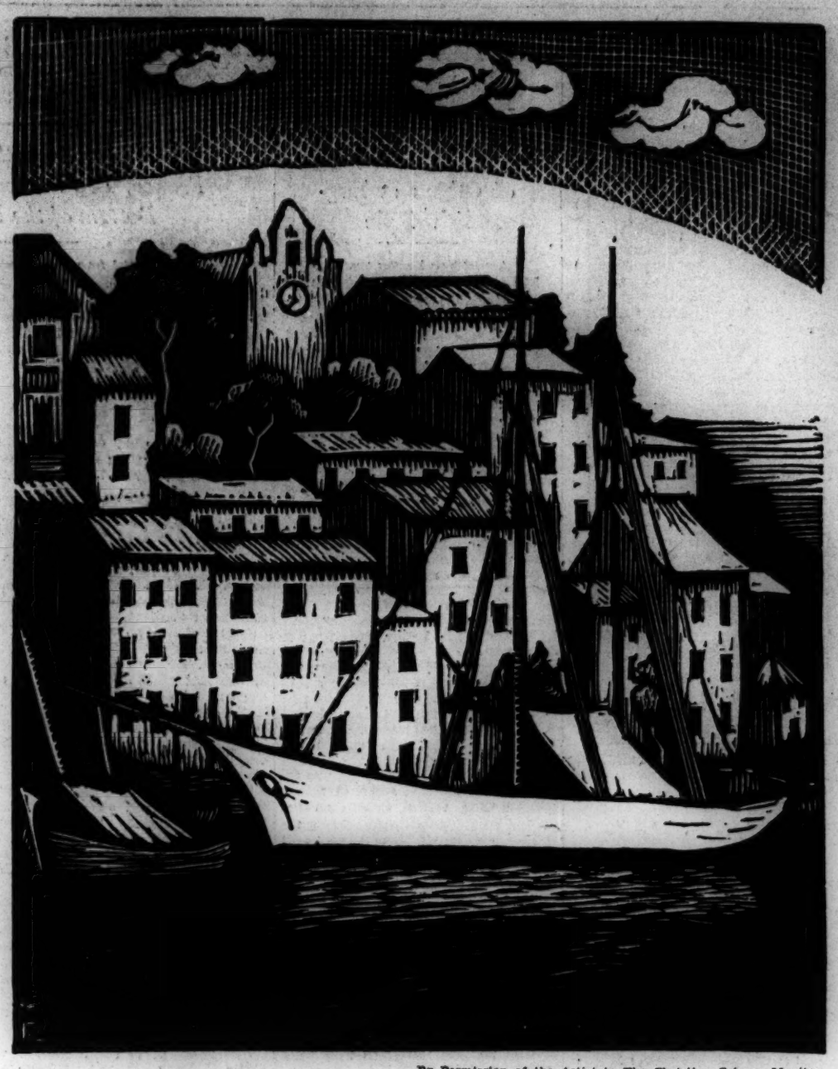
My dear Friend, Louise Chandler Moulton: It was very kind in thee to send thy admirable little book and most welcome letter. We have read thy wise and charming essay up here among the hills, and under the shadow of the pines, with hearty approval. It was needed, and will do a great deal of good to young people, in the matter of manners and morals.

It seems a very long time since I had the great pleasure of seeing thee, or of hearing directly from thee. I meant to have been in Boston in the early spring, and looked forward to the satisfaction of meeting there . . .

Good-bye, dear friend! While enjoying thy many friends in London, do not forget thy friends here.

Ever affectionately thy old friend, John G. Whittier.

—LILIAN WHITING, in "Louise Chandler Moulton, Poet and Friend."



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Söller Puerto, Majorca: From a Lino-Cut by F. H. Eames

HERE is a view of Söller, a small port of Majorca. But how typical it is of almost any small place along the shores of the Mediterranean! The artist appears to have given a brief summary of the constituent parts of the scene—due mainly, perhaps, to the exigencies of the lino medium, which allows for nothing but broad statements.

This view seems to have been stripped of any local, external peculiarity (if indeed there is any), in order to reveal those facts which are distinctly "Mediterranean." For what more is there than a church on a hill with a façade this shape, with a belfry at the top and a clock in the middle; houses with walls four-square, plastered and whitewashed; chimneyless and primitive, with simple roofs and evenly spaced windows; a few acacias, olive, fig or almond trees, and a small schooner! Activity proceeds but with no outward show. The unloading or loading of these ships with one or other of the common cargoes, such as locust beans, almonds, fruit, marble or shoes, is done unhurriedly. One or two well-built seamen, bronzed and bared to the waist, will shovel away steadily on the quayside, while mule carts come and go around the narrow streets where the sun's rays are obstructed to the fullest degree.

Söller is known to all privileged visitors to the Balearic Islands. Its harbor is unique, being almost circular and landlocked, situated in a mountain basin. Near by are the celebrated Drach Caves, natural and truly wonderful. Söller lies a few miles to the north of Palma, and is reached by a train, which makes a zigzag course across mountain tracks of ineffable beauty, „where luxuriant orchards, and terraced vineyards ornament the slopes in patterns of delicate hues. George Sand described this landscape as "a never-ending rapture." In blossom time, the almond trees are wondrous; at all times, Majorca is glorious—a veritable paradise for artists.

Die Vollkommenheit erkennen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Demut und Ehrfurcht derer, die zu echtem Ruhm gelangt sind, ist so unbestritten, daß es fast selbstverständlich ist. Ein großer Bildhauer z. B. achtet das Ideal hoch, das er gestaltet, und demütig anerkennt er, was er vollbracht hat. Einfach und aufrichtig ist er bemüht, sein Ideal anderen darzubieten, und ohne Zögern anerkennt er die verdienstvolle Arbeit anderer. Die Grundlagen seiner Kunst zu finden und getreulich zu befolgen, beschäftigt ihn so sehr, daß er sich durch keinen ablenkenden Umstand stören läßt, sondern sich beharrlich und begeistert seiner Arbeit widmet.

Und wie verhält es sich mit jener höchsten Kunst der Charakterbildung? Hier muß man sicher bestrebt sein, das vollkommene Vorbild zu suchen, ihm treu und begeistert zu folgen, und allem, was der Mühe wert ist, überall, wo es erscheint, sofort entsprechen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft leitet uns an, Gott, das eine vollkommene Prinzip des wahren Daseins, zu verehren, unablässig und in selbstloser Demut danach zu trachten, die wesentlichen Eigenschaften dieses göttlichen Prinzips zu kennen und widerzuspiegeln. Sie zeigt uns, daß nur auf der Grundlage des unendlichen Gemüts und Seiner Idee oder Seines Ausdrucks die Schönheit, das Gleichmaß und die Harmonie des Daseins im menschlichen Leben in Erscheinung treten können. Aber so weit sind die Sterblichen von dieser wahren Vorstellung abgeirrt, daß einerseits Selbstgerechtigkeit, anderseits Mangel an Idealismus das wahre Beweisen des göttlichen Prinzips ohne eitle Ehre oder Eigennützigkeit zu verhindern suchen.

Das erhabenste Beispiel von Demut und Ehrfucht finden wir in Jesus von Nazareth. Er erklärte einmal: „Ich kann nichts von mir selber tun. . . . Ich suche nicht meinen Willen, sondern des Vaters Willen, der mich gesandt hat". Als ihn ein andermal jemand „guter Meister" nannte, sagte er: „Was heißest du mich gut?" und erklärte dann: „Niemand ist gut denn der einige Gott". Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 305 ihres Lehrbuches „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Ein Bild in der Kamera oder ein Antlitz, das sich im Spiegel widerspiegelt, ist nicht das Original, obschon es demselben ähnlich ist. Als Gleichnis seines Schöpfers spiegelt der Mensch das zentrale Licht des Seins, den unsichtbaren Gott, wider". Und sie fährt fort: „Ebenso wie keine Körperlichkeit in der Gestalt im Spiegel ist, die nichts als eine Widerspiegelung ist, so spiegelt der Mensch, wie alle wirklichen Dinge, Gott, sein göttliches Prinzip, nicht in einem sterblichen Körper wider".

Diese Offenbarung, daß der Mensch die Widerspiegelung oder das Ebenbild des Gemüts ist, erweist sich für zahllose Menschen, die ihre Daseinsauffassung mehr nach wahrer, dauernder Schönheit, Harmonie und freudiger Begeisterung zu modeln trachten, als errettende, gesundmachende Wohltat. O was für ein großer Trost zu wissen, daß man auf keine andere Zeit und keinen andern Ort zu warten braucht, um Vollkommenheit zu suchen und zu erhoffen, da sie eine immer gegenwärtige Wirklichkeit ist!

Rings um unsere Unvollständigkeit her ist Vollständigkeit, die wir jetzt erkennen können, wenn wir uns von der falschen Darstellung und Begrenzung des Materiellen abwenden und die ewigen Segnungen des göttlichen Gemüts bekunden.

Diese Widerspiegelung überall suchen, ist ein anregendes Bemühen. Es gründet das ganze Lebensziel auf Vollkommenheit, gibt allen Lebenszwecken den rechten Antrieb und erweckt eine unbegrenzte Hoffnung und ein sicheres Erwarten. Und so lernen die aufrichtigen Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft die alles Widerwärtige, Lieblose und Endliche in sich schließenden sogenannten Gesetze materieller Ursache einsichtsvoll und praktisch vernichten. Gesundheit und Sittlichkeit wächst in dem Maße, wie sie die sterbliche Daseinsauffassung umkehren und in ihrem Bewußtsein die Wirklichkeit der Vollkommenheit aufrichten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft beweist die Wahrheit der Worte des Paulus: „Wir sind aber getrost und haben vielmehr Lust, außer dem Leibe zu wallen und daheim zu sein bei dem Herrn".

Dieses Sicherheben über die Überzeugung, daß die Materie Substanz ist, daß sie Gesetze erläßt und ausführt, und daß sie der Ursprung der Identität des Menschen ist und diese bestimmt, erfolgt vielleicht nicht plötzlich. Selbst der Meister bewies die Obergewalt des Gemüts stufenweise. Man muß mit dem ehrfurchtsvollen Anerkennen beginnen, daß das Gemüt das göttliche Prinzip ist, und fortfahren mit jener wahren Demut, die die alte falsche Vorstellung von einem von Gott getrennten Selbst ablegt und eifrig und treu bestrebt ist, alles Erleben dem geistigen Gesetz gemäß zu gestalten. Punkt für Punkt muß an Stelle des materiellen Vorbildes das geistige Vorbild treten und die Vollkommenheit des göttlichen Gemüts „in der Schönheit der Heiligkeit" (engl. Bibel) widergespiegelt werden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Paderewski

1912—1932

A cabin door
And the slow dropping of golden notes
Upon the boy and girl sitting on the steps outside.
The great ship heaves upon the waters;
And up above the white gulls are flying,
Dipping, circling and floating upon a tropic sea;
And the golden notes are dropping
Slowly upon the boy and the girl.

You have forgotten the ship, Paderewski;
You have forgotten the boy and the girl;
But the music you have not forgotten,
And I who sit here today have forgotten nothing.

Like a great orchestra you are beating against the bronze doors of time;
The white gulls are no longer flying;
The page that was not written has been written;
France has taken and Poland has spoken;
But above the wild beating the notes of liquid gold remain.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

To Realize Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE humility and reverence of those who have achieved genuine eminence is so well conceded as to be almost a truism. A great sculptor, for example, reverences the ideal he is unfolding and is humble in his recognition of what he has accomplished. He is simple and sincere in his efforts to present his ideal to others, and quick to welcome merit in the work of others. So engrossed is he in finding and faithfully following the fundamentals of his art that he cannot step aside at every beckoning hand of circumstance, but keeps to his work with persistency and enthusiasm.

And what of the supreme artistry of character molding? Here, surely, must be an effort to seek the perfect model, to follow it with fidelity and enthusiasm, giving instant response to whatever is worth while wherever it appears. Christian Science leads us to reverence God, the one perfect Principle of true existence; to seek persistently and in selfless humility to know and reflect the essential qualities of this divine Principle. It shows us that infinite Mind and its idea or expression is the only basis upon which the beauty, rhythm, and harmony of existence can be made evident in human experience. But so far have mortals strayed from this true concept that self-righteousness on the one hand and lack of idealism on the other would prevent the true demonstration of divine Principle, without vainglory or self-seeking.

The supreme example of humility and reverence is to be found in Jesus of Nazareth. He once declared, "I can of mine own self do nothing: . . . I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." At another time, upon being addressed as "Good Master," he demanded, "Why callest thou me good?" and then explained, "There is none good but one, that is, God." On page 305 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "A picture in the camera or a face reflected in the mirror is not the original, though resembling it. Man, in the likeness of his Maker, reflects the central light of being, the invisible God." And she continues, "As there is no corporeality in the mirrored form, which is but a reflection, so man, like all things real, reflects God, his divine Principle, not in a mortal body."

This revelation of man as Mind's reflection, or image, is proving to be a saving, health-giving boon for countless numbers of those who seek to mold their sense of existence to more of true, lasting beauty, harmony, and joyous enthusiasm. Oh, the deep comfort of knowing that one need not wait for some other when or other where in which to look and hope for perfection, since it is ever present reality!

Round our incompleteness lies completeness, to be cognized now by turning from the misrepresentation and limitation of materiality and making manifest the eternal blessings of divine Mind.

To seek for this reflection everywhere is an inspiring endeavor. It bases the whole life-ideal on perfection; it gives the right impulsion to all life's purposes; it renders hope limitless, and expectance sure. And so the earnest students of Christian Science are learning how they may intelligently and practically annul the so-called laws of material cause, wherein lies all that is discordant, unlovely, and finite. They gain in health and morals as they reverse the mortal sense of existence and establish in their consciousness the realism of perfection. Christian Science gives proofs in evidence of Paul's words, "We are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord."

This emergence from the conviction that matter is substance, that it makes and executes laws, and that it originates and determines man's identity, may not be attained suddenly. Even the Master's demonstration of Mind's supremacy was progressive. It must begin with reverent acknowledgment of Mind as divine Principle, and continue with that true humility which puts off the old misconception of a self apart from God, and with zeal and fidelity strives to mold all experience in accord with spiritual law. Point by point the material model must be exchanged for the spiritual model, and the perfection of divine Mind be reflected "in the beauty of holiness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

By the Light of Cudjo's Torch

With Carl at his side, Penn bore the torch above his head, and plunged into the darkness, which seemed to retreat before them only to reappear behind, surrounding and pursuing their little circle of light as it advanced.

A gallery, tortuous, lofty, sculptured by the gnomes into grotesque and astonishing forms, led from the inhabited vestibule to the wonders beyond. They had gone but a few rods when they saw a faint glimmer before them, which increased to a mild yellowish radiance flickering on the walls. It was the light of Cudjo's torch.

They found Cudjo and Virginia waiting for them at the entrance of a long and spacious hall. . . .

They came into a vast chamber, from the floor of which rose against the darkness, columns resembling a grove of petrified forest trees. The flaming torches, raised aloft in the midst of them, revealed, supported by them, a wonderful gothic roof, with cornice, and frieze, and groined arches, like the interior of a cathedral. A very distinct fresco could also be seen, formed by mineral incrustations on the ceiling and walls. On a cloudy background could be traced forms of men and beasts, of forests and flowers, armies, castles, and ships, not sculptured like the figures before described, but designed by the subtile pencil of some sprite, who, Virginia suggested, must have been the subterranean brother of the Frost. . . .

Whilst they were talking, Cudjo passed on. They followed a little distance, then halted. The light of his torch had gone out in the blackness, and the sound of his footsteps had died away. Carl remained with the other torch: and there they stood together, without speaking, in the midst of immense darkness ingulfing their little isle of light, and silence the most intense.

Suddenly they heard a voice far off, singing; then two, then three voices; then a chorus filling the heart of the mountain. . . . Virginia was enraptured, and Carl amazed.

Penn, who had known what was coming, looked upon them with pride and delight. At length the music, growing faint and fainter, melted and was lost in the mysterious vaults through which it had seemed to wander and soar away.

It was a minute after all was still, before either spoke.

"Certainly," Virginia exclaimed, "if I had not heard of a similar effect produced in the Mammoth Cave, I should never have believed that marvelous chorus was sung by a single voice."

"A single voice!" repeated Carl, incredulous. "There vas more as a dozen voices!"

"Right, Carl!" laughed Penn. "The first was Cudjo's; and all the rest were those of the nymph Echo and her companions."

They continued their course through the halls of the echoes, and soon came to an arched passage, at the entrance of which Penn paused and placed the torch in a niche. A projection of the rock prevented the light from shining before them, yet their way was softly illumined from beyond as by a dim phosphorescence. They advanced, and in a moment their eyes, grown accustomed to the obscurity, came upon a scene of surprising and magical beauty.

"The Grotto of Undine," said Penn

It was, to all appearances, a nearly spherical concavity, some thirty yards in length, and perhaps twenty in perpendicular diameter. Carl's torch was concealed in the niche, and Cudjo's was nowhere visible; yet the whole interior was luminous with a dim and silvery halo. A narrow corridor ran round the sides, and resembled a dark ring swimming in nebulous light, midway between the upper and nether hemispheres of the wondrous hollow globe. Within this horizontal rim, floor there was none; and they stood upon its brink; and, looking up, they saw the marvelous vault all sparkling with stars and beaming with pale, pendant, taper crystalline flames, noiseless and still; and, looking down, beheld beneath their feet, and shining with a yet more soft and dreamy lustre, the perfect counterpart of the vault above.—From "Cudjo's Cave," by JOHN T. TROWBRIDGE.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FENCERS CLUB IS VICTORIOUS

Retains United States Team Foils Championship in N. Y.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—The Fencers Club of New York, winner last year, was once more successful in the United States team foils championship yesterday evening on its home floor, but not until the last bout of the finals, between the United States champion, Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., of Fencers' Club, and John R. Huffman, United States champion at saber and captain of the New York Athletic Club team, resulted in a 5-to-3 victory for Calnan was the result finally decided.

The winning team was composed of Lieutenant Calnan, Hugo Alessandroni, former Columbia star, and Durnell Every, twice winner of the foils intercollegiate championship when a student at Yale, the same trio as in 1931. The New York Athletic Club team was Leo Nunes, former United States foils champion and holder of many titles with all weapons; Frank S. Righeimer, former intercollegiate foils and saber champion, and Huffman.

Eight teams made their appearance, the others being as follows: New York University—José R. De Capriles, Harold Picket and Albert I. DiGiacinto. Salle De Armes Vince—Gerald I. Cetrulo, Peter W. Bruder and Cornel Wilde. University Fencers—Miguel A. De Capriles, Benjamin S. Faber and Max Kapner. Lafayette Fencers Club—Arthur Federici, Francis Tetaz and Warren A. Dow. Boston Athletic Association—E. H. Lane, Howard B. Wesselman and Joseph C. Levis. Saltus Fencing Club—Arthur Fregozi, Antoine Baptiste and Jerome Count.

In the first round, Fencers Club defeated New York University, 5 to 1; Salle De Armes Vince made a clean sweep over University Fencers; New York Athletic Club defeated Lafayette Fencing Club, 5 to 1; and Boston Athletic Association took five bouts in a row from Saltus Club.

The semifinal round brought Fencers Club against Salle De Armes Vince, and the champions won five bouts by wide margins. Then New York Athletic Club defeated the strong team from Boston, 5 to 3, with Levis scoring all three Boston victories. The summary:

UNITED STATES FOILS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., defeated Leo Nunes, 5—3, and J. R. Huffman, 5—3; Hugo Alessandroni defeated J. R. Huffman, 5—1, and F. S. Righeimer, 5—3; Durnell Every defeated J. R. Huffman, 5—3; Leo Nunes defeated Hugo Alessandroni, 5—3, and Durnell Every, 5—2; F. S. Righeimer defeated Lieut. G. C. Calnan, 5—3, and Durnell Every, 5—1; John R. Huffman lost all bouts.

Haines and Wolf To Meet in Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—Harry F. Wolf and Rowland B. Haines once more proved that they were in a class apart as far as championships in squath tennis were concerned, by entering the final round of the United States amateur championships at the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday with the utmost ease, even though their opposing players were the survivors of one of the finest fields ever to contend for the honors. Haines galloped through Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—7, 15—11, while Wolf eliminated Edward G. McLaughlin at 15—7, 15—4, 15—6.

Both the losers played fine squash, but as the matches proceeded it was evident that the last two champions were not to be enticed into any errors, and with both playing heady squash, depending largely on changes of pace and round-the-court shots that went for many nicks, the matches appeared onesided. Only by watching the brilliant play of the losers was any real judgment of the skill of the players manifest.

The final will be played on the newly arranged court of the Crescent Athletic Club, which has been readjusted to hold close on to 200 spectators, by the erection of temporary stands in the adjoining court, overlooking the side lines. The summary:

UNITED STATES AMATEUR SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—7, 15—11.

H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., 15—7, 15—4, 15—6.

MRS. HARBAUGH ADVANCES

ALBANY, Ga., March 11 (AP)—Mrs. Charles B. Harbaugh of the Manakiki Country Club, Willoughby, Ohio, Cleveland city golf champion, provided the major upset of the second round play of the annual Radium Springs Golf Club women's golf tournament here yesterday by overwhelming Mrs. Harold Kersten of Richmond, Virginia state champion, 7 and 6. Miss Beatrice Gottlieb of New York disposed of Mrs. Percy Price of Albany, 3 and 2.

A Master at English Billiards

The Christian Science Monitor-© Sport & General

WALTER LINDRUM IN PLAY

Kansas City Tied For First Place

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	23	2	17	81	55	46
Chicago	23	5	13	100	62	46
Duluth	19	3	19	80	83	38
St. Louis	17	8	19	68	77	34
Tulsa	15	3	22	72	95	30
Buffalo	7	3	14	28	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29)

RESULT MARCH 10

Chicago 4, Duluth 1.
St. Louis 2, Tulsa 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 11—The Shamrocks gained first place in the American Hockey League race by defeating the Duluth Hornets, 4 to 1, at the Stadium here last night. The Chicago team is tied with the Kansas City Pla-Mors at the top of the standing.

Jack Riley led the scoring for the locals with two goals and an assist. His mates on the forward line, Wiseman and Prelesnik, scored the other goals. Wiseman, appearing on the ice for the first time in several weeks, started the scoring after nearly five minutes of the first period.

Lessard, Duluth left wing, took a pas from Scott and tied the score after 16 minutes of play. Prelesnik put Chicago ahead again after six minutes of the second period, and in less than 30 seconds Riley scored. The latter got the final goal after 10 minutes of the third period.

CHICAGO	DULUTH
Prelesnik, Johnson, McFadyen, lw	
	rw, Forslund, Morrison
Riley, MacKenzie, Clayton, c	
	c, Scott, Leswick
Wiseman, O'Neill, Brydson, rw	
	lw, Lessard, Bouchard, Merrill
Buswell, Taylor, ld	rd, Davis
Headley, rd	ld, Stuart
Karakas, g	g, Turner

Score—Chicago 4, Duluth 1. Goals—Riley 2, Wiseman and Prelesnik for Chicago; Lessard for Duluth. Assists—Wiseman 2, Riley and Buswell for Chicago; Scott for Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 11—The Flyers climbed closer to third place, the position they must reach to enter the playoffs in the American Hockey League, when they defeated the Tulsa Oilers, 2 to 1, here last night.

The Flyers scored their two goals at the 11m. 30s. and 12m. marks in the second period, when one of their own players, Andy Mulligan, was off the ice for tripping. Williams and then Hill catching the Tulsa players up the ice, scored unassisted.

The goals came after Tulsa had taken the lead with a goal by Moffatt off Acaster's rebound in the first period. Tony Christello, who took Reaume's place in the net after the regular St. Louis guardian met with a mishap in the first period, played fine hockey. The summary:

ST. LOUIS	TULSA
Scott, Burns, St. John, lw	
	rw, Marker, Wakeford
McPherson, Jackson, Kirk, c	
	c, Healey, Acaster, Sheppard, Metcalfe
Hill, Kendall, rw	lw, Lafrance, Moffatt
Loucks, Carbol, Creasey, ld	rd, Hansen
Williams, Mulligan, rd	ld, Donnelly
Reaume, Christello, g	g, McCusker

Score—St. Louis 2, Tulsa 1. Goals—Williams, Hill for St. Louis; Moffatt for Tulsa. Assists—Carbol for St. Louis; Acaster for Tulsa. Referee—Russell Lavelle of Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

RANGERS PURCHASE VOSS

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The New York Rangers late night announced the purchase of Carl Voss, of the Buffalo Bisons, leading scorer of the International Hockey League. Voss will finish the season with Buffalo and report to the Rangers next fall.

Providence Reds Beat Springfield

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Providence	20	5	8	110	84	45
Bronx	16	7	13	84	81	39
New Haven	16	5	15	91	68	37
Boston	16	3	16	98	101	35
Philadelphia	13	5	18	74	89	31
Springfield	9	5	20	75	109	23

RESULT MARCH 10

Providence 5, Springfield 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11—Leo Murray performed the "hat trick" as the league-leading Providence Reds increased their lead in the Canadian-American League race by defeating the Springfield Indians 5 to 0 here last night. Capt. Gizzy Hart scored the other two goals.

It was Providence's fifth straight triumph on home ice, during which stretch Billy Beveridge has restricted the collective opposition to two goals. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	SPRINGFIELD
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw, Starr, Saunders
Gaudreault, Murray, Connor, c	
	c, Lyons, Jarvis, Perkins
Rivers, Giroux, Cormier, Taylor, rw	
	lw, Heximer, McAdam, Heard
Carson, Hinsperger, ld	rd, Himes
Trapp, Vail, rd	ld, Callighen, Burry
Beveridge, g	g, Storr

Score—Providence 5, Springfield 0. Goals—Murray 3, Hart 2, for Providence. Assists—Vail 2, Hinsperger 2, Hart, Murray, Taylor for Providence. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. C. Jacobs.

CLASS B TITLE WON BY PRINCETON CLUB

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—The Princeton Club squash racquets team, led by the new metropolitan Class B champion, Marshall M. MacLeod, won the metropolitan Class B team championship by defeating Montclair Athletic Club, winner of the New Jersey section, at the University Club. The winners took all five matches, after having defeated Racquet and Swimming Club of Ardsley in a previous playoff. The summary:

M. M. MacLeod, defeated L. R. Dilks, 11—15, 18—17, 15—12, 15—11.

F. T. Smith defeated Conway Hoffman, 15—8, 15—8, 18—17.

F. M. Palmer defeated J. F. Callanan, 15—10, 8—15, 17—15, 10—15, 15—11.

J. W. Powell defeated C. S. Moora, 11—15, 15—10, 15—4, 15—13.

J. K. Weeks defeated W. W. Cole, 9—15, 10—15, 16—15, 15—8, 15—12.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	21	9	12	91	72	51
London	18	12	12	82	58	48
Windsor	18	9	15	102	87	45
Detroit	16	9	16	79	81	41
Pittsburgh	15	9	20	81	105	39
Syracuse	14	8	18	89	95	36
Cleveland	14	6	23	94	90	34

RESULTS MARCH 10

Windsor 4, Detroit 1.
London 4, Pittsburgh 2.

LONDON IN PLAYOFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 11—After threatening to continue their winning ways at the expense of Tecumsehs on local ice here last night by scoring twice in the first three minutes of play in the first period, Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets weakened. They were eventually defeated, 4 to 2. The win placed London in the playoffs and left Pittsburgh with scant chance of overcoming Detroit Olympics. Romnes scored both Pittsburgh goals. Holway, Pettinger and Neville scored for London. Pettinger scored twice.

WINDSOR SURPRISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 11—Windsor Bulldogs provided one of the biggest surprises of the International Hockey League season here last night by crushing Detroit Olympics, 4 to 1. It was the worst drubbing received at Olympia by the Olympics in three years. Eleven thousand fans, including almost 2000 from Windsor, saw the Bulldogs gain a firm hold on third place. Ouellette, Lever, Huggins and Earl Roche scored for the winners. Steele got Detroit's only goal in a scramble 45 seconds before the close of the game.

HOCKEY GAME POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 11—With the consent of C. S. King, president, and the managements of both clubs, last night's scheduled International Hockey League game between Syracuse Stars and Cleveland Indians, here, was postponed.

MISS WALL ADVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 11—Miss Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh Country Club, Oshkosh, Wis., won her quarterfinal-round match in the Belleair women's golf tournament from Mrs. A. B. Harrison, Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday, 9 and 7. Miss Wall was medalist on Monday and runnerup in the final last year. Mrs. Helen B. Stetson of Philadelphia, former United States champion, defeated Mrs. T. R. Palmer of Erie, Penna., 1 up, 19 holes, and Mrs. H. A. Hyde of Hartford, Conn., also won on the nineteenth from Miss Betty Colvin of St. Petersburg, Fla.

COLGATE ELECTS CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 11—John Acropolis '33 of Yonkers, N. Y., high scorer with 155 points for this season's Colgate University basketball team, has been elected captain of the 1932-33 team.

LINDRUM STAR AT BILLIARDS

Head and Shoulders Ahead of Others at English Style

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Walter Lindrum, a square-built synonym for "Billiards and How to Play It," is a king seeking fresh worlds to conquer. He has carried his standard in the English variety of billiards away beyond the reach of everyone else, and he is now seeing what challenges the game in the United States and Canada can offer him. Before he left London this all-conquering Australian cue artist said to the writer: "I hope during the tour to achieve my great ambition of making a run of 5000 points. The American game is very different from the English; but I have no doubt that Tom Newman and I on tour will make the Americans open their eyes when we produce our four-figure breaks. Anyhow, I shall not be happy until I have reached the 5000 mark." And, as he said it, he looked quite near to happiness.

As a matter of fact, Lindrum, the three-ball wizard, was wearing a reasonably satisfied 4000 look before he left England. Four thousand one hundred and thirty-seven, to be precise—the biggest run ever made without the employment of freak strokes. Thomas Reece, it may be recalled, once made a break of nearly 500,000 with a shot known as the pendulum cannon, and other specialists have similarly pushed their own pet performances to the point of absurdity; but Lindrum has made his enormous scores by all-round methods, recognized as an integral part of the English game. He concentrates upon top-of-the-table tactics and plays the shots that every ordinary player can make once or twice in the course of a break. The main difference is that Lindrum makes them more than once or twice. He has sublimated the billiards of the average man until dozens become hundreds and hundreds are thousands. It is, therefore, all the harder to see why Lindrum should be so completely in a class by himself.

1000-Point Runs Commonplace

Until the dawn of the Lindrum era, a run of 1000 points was something of an event. Now, it is commonplace. He, it seems, can make a thousand break whenever he really concentrates on doing so; he has three times exceeded 3000 in England, and he has altered the perspective of the game so considerably that the pick of the British professionals—for long acknowledged masters of their craft—have to accept long starts from him before they can put up anything like a battle. Joseph Davis, the English champion, for example, receives 7000 in a fortnight's match.

It will be interesting to students of English billiards to see what sort of hand Lindrum makes at the American game. He is a great exponent of cannon play, and has an easy temperament which permits him to adapt himself easily to strange conditions. So he may create a surprise or two when he has had some practice on pocketless, balk-line tables.

Lindrum's preëminence in English billiards is probably due in great measure to the fact that he scores faster than everyone else. His exquisite cue control enables him to rattle up the points at such a pace that, by the time his powers of endurance are tested, the score-peg has traveled a long way. Click!—Click! (pianissimo) and every click a point. His favorite runs of close cannons make it possible for him to use the time at his disposal to the greatest advantage. The question of endurance enters largely into the making of big breaks and Lindrum saves himself by getting the job done so quickly. His record of 4137, for example, was made at the extraordinary rate of over 23 points per minute.

Influence Remarkable

The influence of Lindrum upon the game has been remarkable. The leading English professionals have been spurred to a greater scoring efficiency than they have ever shown before, and a waning public interest in billiards, as a spectacle, has been fully restored. But while Lindrum makes all his rivals play better than they did, he contrives to keep his own standard well beyond their reach. He remains in a class by himself, one of the most firmly established monarchs in the whole world of sport. And success has not spoiled him. He has produced his highest art with equal ease before King George at Buckingham Palace, before a floor-to-ceiling crowd at Thurston's Hall, and (very informally) in the Billiards Room of the London Press Club, with the scribes making wisecracks whilst he was making hundreds—and wise-cracks too. To all the impatient newspaper men who blame the cloth and the cushions for the fact that they so seldom exceed a break of 20, it was a chastening experience to see the unconcerned Lindrum coaxing the balls along to his own tune and exchanging light banter with disrespectful spectators at the same time. Practice makes perfect, and to explain the meaning of Lindrum in a single sentence, we can say in conclusion, that practice made Walter Lindrum.

BOSTON ALL-STARS TRIUMPH

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 11 (AP)—The Boston All-Stars defeated the Swedish National hockey team last night, 5 to 0.

Eighty Players Listed In U. S. Indoor Tennis Draw

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Jean Borotra, France, Top Seeded, Placed at Top and Bottom of the List, Respectively

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—International tennis almost comparable with the outdoor championships will be witnessed beginning on Saturday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, when the play of the United States indoor lawn tennis championships starts. George M. Lott Jr., Jean Borotra, Francis X. Shields, Sidney B. Wood Jr., Christian Boussus and others of the pick of the United States will be among the 80 players listed in the draw of the singles and doubles.

Originally 94 entries were received, with 14 eliminated on account of lack of standing before the draw was made. Thirteen, three Frenchmen and 10 Americans, were seeded, with one of the former and three of the latter listed in the first round, and the remainder receiving byes.

Lott is at the top of the draw, with Borotra at the very foot, both having byes. Boussus and Shields are at the foot of the first half and at the top of the lower half, respectively, each scheduled to play in the first round, as are Gregory S. Mangin, No. 5, and Eugene H. McCauliff, No. 9, of the American seeded players.

The balance of the selected players, all with byes, are R. Berkeley Bell, third; Sidney Wood, fourth; Edward Jacobs, sixth; Julius Seligson, seventh; Frank Bowden, eighth; Edward E. Jenkins, tenth, with the remaining Frenchman, Antoine Gentien. Wood, Seligson, Jenkins and Gentien are in the upper half with Lott, Mangin and Boussus, while the balance will contend in the lower half. The complete draw, with seeded players indicated by numerals, is as follows:

UNITED STATES INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—UPPER HALF

Second Round—First Round Byes

(1) George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, vs. Wilson M. Rogers, Seventh Regiment.

Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, vs. S. Ellswood Davenport 3d, Harvard '34.

(10) Edward E. Jenkins Jr., Seventh Regiment, vs. J. C. Botts, New York.

Walter E. Arensberg, Harvard '33, vs. E. S. Oppenheimer, New York.

(7) Julius Seligson, New York, vs. Frederick Guild, Yonkers.

Giles Verstraten, Forest Hills, vs. William V. Einsmann, Brooklyn.

Sidney Seligson, New York, vs. Mitchell Rosenbaum, New York University.

William Thompson, Brooklyn, vs (P3) Antoine Gentien, France.

(4) Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, vs. Charles Frink, Brooklyn.

Lawrence Ehrhardt, Seventh Regiment, vs. Julius Tavalin, St. John's College, Brooklyn.

Edward DeGray, Brooklyn, vs. C. Alphonso Smith, New York.

William M. Martin Jr. vs. Harold Gerken, Seventh Regiment.

First Round

(5) Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., vs. Martin Alexander, Brooklyn.

Edward G. Tarangioli, N. Y. A. C., vs. John Nogrady, St. John's College, Brooklyn.

Irving Raymond, Columbia, vs. E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham University.

Steven V. Brubans, Hoboken, vs. Frank J. Welton, Jackson Heights.

E. W. Burns Sr., Brooklyn, vs. Dr. O. R. Hoch, Hazelton, Penna.

Stanley J. Harte, New York University, vs. Jacques L. Verstraten, Forest Hills.

John J. Morrison, Stewart Manor, vs. Malcolm R. Warnock, Cranford, N. J.

Frank B. Broida, Harvard '32, vs. (P2) Christian Boussus, France.

LOWER HALF

First Round

(2) Francis X. Shields, Sleepy Hollow, vs. Simon Miller, New York.

Norman T. Neel, Seventh Regiment, vs. Emanuel Fishkin, Jackson Heights.

T. J. Griffin, New York, vs. John W. Kirkham, Columbia.

Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. A., vs. Frank M. Goeltz, Hazelton, Penna.

(9) Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, vs. Eugene F. Hogenauer, New York.

Hugh Miller, Schenectady, vs. W. D. Cunningham, Seventh Regiment.

Joseph G. De Fina, Brooklyn, vs. Edward W. Burns Jr., Brooklyn.

Bernard C. Law, Philadelphia, vs. Harold MacGuffin, Philadelphia.

Second Round—First Round Byes

(8) Frank Bowden, New York, vs. Sidney L. Berger, New York University.

Mortimer Keller, New York University, vs. Albert Law Jr., Seventh Regiment.

Irving Epstein, New York, vs. Irving Pratt, Glen Cove.

C. Lincoln Halberstadt, Brooklyn, vs. Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn.

(3) R. Berkeley Bell, New York, vs. John H. Pitman, New York.

Frank J. Salichs, Seventh Regiment, vs. Leonard H. Vaughan Jr., Cornell '33.

Ernest Kozlan, New York, vs. Frank E. Dame, New York.

Holland N. McTyeire, Seventh Regiment, vs. Henry Dresher, Brooklyn.

(6) Edward E. Jacobs, Baltimore, vs. Robert M. Glickstein, New York.

F. H. Vaehler Jr. vs. Morris Adelsberg, Cornell.

Merritt Cutler, Seventh Regiment, vs. Irwin A. Powell, New York.

George H. Hartford, Harvard '34, vs. (P1) Jean Borotra, France.

COLLEGE TEAM IN SEMIFINALS

Challenges 'Independents' for Domination of A. A. U. Basketball Field

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11 (AP)—A college team threatens to take the A. A. U. of the United States basketball title out of the hands of the "independents" which have dominated for 11 years.

The Northwest Missouri Teachers of Maryville, exponents of "precision basketball" and undefeated champions of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association, play the Southern Kansas Stage Lines team of Wichita, Kansas, in the semifinal round of the annual tournament here tonight.

Only two college teams—Washburn of Topeka, Kan., and Butler of Indianapolis—have won the championship since the tournament became a fixture here in 1921.

The Henrys Clothiers of Wichita, winners of the last two years, meet the Schuessler Athletic Club of Chicago in the other half of the all-midwestern semifinals.

The champions defeated the Sugar Creeks of St. Louis, 27 to 20, in a rough quarterfinal game last night.

The Schuessler squad, from the Englewood Y. M. C. A., Chicago, defeated Dakota Wesleyan, 39 to 35, in an overtime game.

The Stage Lines cagers used a long-range bombardment to oust Young Men's Institute of San Francisco, a semifinalist last year, 38 to 18, while the Olympic Club of San Francisco fell before the Maryville Teachers' 26 to 14, after having held a 9-to-8 half-time advantage.

The Maryville scoring plays and underbasket shots by "Jumping Jack" McCracken, probably the most polished center in the tournament in recent years, clicked regularly in the second period.

ZABALA OLYMPIC CANDIDATE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 11 (AP)—Juan Zabala, Argentine distance runner who returned from Europe third class because he did not want to endanger his amateur standings by sharing in the gate receipts of meets in which he competed abroad, plans to go to Los Angeles three months ahead of the Olympics to acclimate himself. Zabala said he would compete both in the 10,000 meters and Marathon. The little Argentine runner said he hoped he would meet Paavo Nurmi of Finland in one of the two races. His crowning ambition is to defeat the great Finn, who won from him in Berlin in Zabala's first appearance on his European tour. Zabala said he was in poor condition that time.

STANFORD ELECTS NORGARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., March 11—The election of A. T. Norgard '33, as Stanford University basketball captain for the 1932-33 season, was announced by the team yesterday. Norgard played his first season at guard for the Indians this year and was accorded mention on several mythical All-Conference teams. He is also an end on the football varsity, and is registered in the university from Palo Alto.

International Golf in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 11 (AP)—The United States, Canada and Bermuda will clash Sunday in an international 36-hole golf team contest for the Ellis trophy. The competition will be played over the Belmont Manor and Golf Club course, Warwick.

The United States team will consist of George J. Voigt, Leonard Martin, Clive Alvord, Pennington Miller-Jones, Robert Laye, Charles Sheldon, George Hackl and Eddie Held.

Canada will be represented by Frank Thompson, John Mickles, Phil Farley, Joe Clark, George Boeckh, Nicol Thompson Jr., Col. J. L. Miller and G. W. Wigle.

Hal Butterfield will captain the Bermuda team whose members will include Cyril J. H. Tolley, St. George Butterfield, Arthur Gosling J. E. Pearman, W. J. Howard Scott, J. H. Beavis and Eldon Trimingham.

One lone Canadian remained to dispute the Bermuda amateur golf championship with three Americans today.

Nicol Thompson Jr. of Toronto was paired against Leonard Martin of New York in one 36-hole semifinal round match at the Riddell's Bay Golf and Country Club, Warwick. The other sent George Voigt, heavily favored to win the title, against Clive Alvord of Greenwich, Conn.

In the quarterfinals yesterday Voigt eliminated D. Emmett Jr., 8 and 7, getting a hole in one at the 150-yard third, where his mashie shot rolled into the cup. Alvord defeated Eldon Trimingham, Bermuda, 7 and 6; Martin eliminated Pennington Miller-Jones, New York, 4 and 3, and Thompson defeated Phil Farley of Toronto, 6 and 5.

Seed Loans Begun In Southwest Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, March 11—With its first loan to a southwestern farmer completed and with nearly 3000 applications for loans on hand, the Southwest farmers' seed loan office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has begun credit extension activities which will provide millions of dollars for agriculturists of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

Two distinct offices of the corporation, one for agricultural loans and another on other lines of industry, have been located in Dallas.

Plans for setting up western headquarters for the region at Phœnix, Ariz., are now being considered, according to Mr. Carl Gallagher, office manager here, who will have charge of establishing the office for Arizona and New Mexico.

FLIER TOPS ANDES

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 11 (By U. P.)—Mr. Cyril Taylor, British aviator, yesterday held the record for piloting the lightest plane over he lofty Andes Mountains. Mr. Taylor successfully flew a plane using a 75-horsepower engine, through the 18,500-foot mountain pass between Mendoza, Argentina, and this city Wednesday. He plans to make the return trip to Argentina in the same machine.

ORPHEUM CIRCUIT, INC., LOSS

Orpheum Circuit, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $798,621 after interest, depreciation, taxes, etc. This compares with net profit in 1930 of $402,479, equal to $4.30 a share on 83,840 shares of $ per cent preferred stock of $100 par. The 1930 earnings include profit of $405,000 received on Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation capital stock sold to R.-K.-O.

CHICAGO GAINS NEEDED VICTORY

Bruins Set Back—Montreal Halts Maple Leafs—Americans Win

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	22	7	14	116	91	51
Chicago	17	10	17	81	88	44
Detroit	16	8	19	85	99	40
Boston	14	11	18	106	100	39

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	21	7	15	105	96	49
Toronto	19	7	16	126	106	45
Montreal	18	6	21	130	126	42
Americans	14	8	21	76	119	36

RESULTS MARCH 10

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Montreal 3, Toronto 1.
Americans 5, Rangers 1.

In a rugged, hard-checking game of hockey at the Boston Garden last night, the Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Boston Bruins, 3 to 2, and greatly enhanced their second-place position, and, at the same time, made the path to the playoffs much more difficult for the locals.

It was not an exhibition of brilliant hockey, but the determination of the home team to win kept the well-filled Garden in an uproar most of the way. First Chicago took the lead and then Boston, the latter losing out in the final session. In spite of playing a superb game in the Boston net, Thompson had two probable lapses that resulted in the first and third Chicago goals. Gardiner was exceptional in the Black Hawk net.

Gottselig, at almost right angle to the local net, backhanded the first goal in on a pass from Wentworth, when Thompson seemed to have the angle completely covered. After 15 minutes Owen hoisted Weiland's rebound into tie. Following a scoreless second period, Chapman put the locals ahead on Jerwa's rebound at 4m. 7s. of the third session, but the lead was quickly ended at 4m. 58s., when March swept Paul Thompson's rebound into the Boston goal. The winning goal came from a high shot by Gottselig that Tiny Thompson knocked to the ice. Before he could clear Abel pushed through to convert. The summary:

CHICAGO	BOSTON
P. Thompson, Ripley, Lowrey, lw	
	rw, Clapper, Oliver, Boyd
Cook, Gottselig, Holmes, c	
	c, Weiland, Chapman, Runge
March, Couture, Coulter, rw	
	lw, Barry, P. Jerwa, Galbraith
Abel, Boucher, ld	rd, Shore, Foster, Owen
Graham, Wentworth, rd	ld, Hitchman, Owen
Gardiner, g	g, C. Thompson

Score—Chicago 3, Boston 2. Goals—Gottselig, March, Abel for Chicago; Owen, Chapman for Boston. Assists—Wentworth, P. Thompson, Gottselig for Chicago; Weiland, F. Jerwa for Boston. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 11—Montreal Maroons finished up their regular schedule engagement with the Toronto Maple Leafs by scoring a 3-to-1 victory here last night. The victory was the Maroons' third in the eight games against Toronto, while a fourth game was tied. The game was much more open and free from close checking than most games between the two teams and both custodians were given lots of work. The Maroons had a shade on the visitors, and Chabot had a busy evening, but was beaten only once in each of the three periods. Jackson, the leading scorer of the league, counted for Toronto in the second period to make the score 2 to 1 at the time.

Montreal scored the opening goal 70 seconds after the game started, Northcott turning Smith's pass to full advantage, while Siebert scored the other two goals. Both teams missed by narrow margins. The victory enabled the Maroons to close in on the second-place Torontos and to hold their advantage over the fourth-place Americans, while the defeat practically ended the visitor's hopes of overtaking the Canadiens.

MONTREAL	TORONTO
Northcott, Trottier, Siebert, lw	
	rw, Finnigan, C. Conacher, Bailey
Smith, Haynes, Phillips, c	
	c, Blair, Primeau, Miller, Darragh
Ward, Brydson, rw	
	lw, Gracie, Jackson, Cotton
L. Conacher, Starr, ld	rd, Clancy, Day
Wilcox, McVicar, rd	
	ld, Horner, Levinsky, Robertson
Walsh, g	g, Chabot

Score—Montreal 3, Toronto 1. Goals—Siebert 2, Northcott for Montreal; Jackson for Toronto. Assists—Smith, L. Conacher for Montreal. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 11—The New York Americans kept pace with their rivals, the New York Rangers, by winning the fifth of the local series yesterday, 5 to 1.

The pony forwards of the Americans, Kilrea, McVeigh and Burmister, with some help from Lamb, were the attacking forces, but the greatest amount of credit goes to Maurice Roberts, the Somerville (Mass.) youth who replaced Roy Worters in goal, and held the Rangers to one goal. This was his first appearance in an American uniform; but he played like a veteran.

The game started roughly, with the penalty box occupied from start. Then Joe Lamb, following a visit there, combined as center with Wally Kilrea and Keating to score the lone goal of the first period. The Americahs added two more goals in the second period, the Ponies scoring, McVeigh to Kilrea and Lamb dashing down alone for the other.

Kilrea got his second goal in combination with Keating early in the final period, but the Ranger attack managed to get past Roberts for a goal about halfway through on a four-forward attack. Burmister added another, from McVeigh, after which four major penalties, two for each team, reduced the ranks to four, and no more scores were made.

AMERICANS	RANGERS
McInenly, McVeigh, Keating, Burmister, lw	
	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Desjardins, Milks
Burch, Himes, Lamb, McVeigh, c	
	c, Boucher, Somers, Gainor, W. Cook
Pilmore, Lamb, W. Kilrea, rw	
	lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Ayres, Brydge, ld	
	rd, Heiler, Seibert, Keeling, F. Cook
Dutton, Shields, Brydge, rd	
	ld, Johnson, Brennan
Roberts, g	g, Rosch

Score—American 5, Rangers 1. Goals—Lamb 2, Kilrea 2, Burmister for Americans; Boucher for Rangers. Assists—Keating 2, McVeigh 2, Kilrea for Americans; F. Cook for Rangers. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 171

ARTHUR E. COULTER

Chicago, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Philadelphia Arrows of the Canadian-American Hockey League during the 1929-30 season. He was born May 31, 1909, at Lillyfield, Man., Can. He is a right-hand shot, weighs around 175 pounds, is about 5ft. 11in. in height, and plays right wing or defense. His record:

1926-27—St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg Church League.
1927-28—Pilgrim A. A., Winnipeg City League.
1928-29—Few games of amateur hockey in Pittsburgh.
1929-31—Philadelphia, Canadian-American Hockey League.
1931-32—Philadelphia, C.-A. H. L.-Chicago, N. H. L.

Tennis Trophy For International Play

By the Associated Press

New York, March 11

THE Seventh Regiment, host at its armory to most of the big indoor tennis events, announced yesterday through the Associated Press that it has offered a permanent trophy for international indoor tennis matches which will be at stake in the United States-France series starting March 21.

It is hoped that other nations will follow the trail of the French and the Americans, who have clashed twice before, and that the trophy eventually will become a sort of indoor Davis Cup.

Out-of-Towners To Start Bowling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 11—Six out-of-town teams, the first of 1151 entered, are scheduled in the thirty-second annual American Bowling Congress tourney tonight.

A total of 256 Detroit booster teams have monopolized the 32 new alleys, especially installed in the Coliseum here for the nation tenpin classic, since the opening on Tuesday night. The local fives are rolling for special prizes, apart from the regular prize funds of $87,300 and, at the same time, breaking in the new alleys for the regulars, which are to follow.

Teams from Dubois, Penna., Marinette, Wis., Fenton, Mich., Cleveland and Erie are seceduled on the late shift tonight and the doubles and singles program will be opened Saturday.

Despite the attack of 96 teams carded last night, the 2747 total, registered by the Otto Stolls on the opening card, continues to top the tourney. St. Hedwig Recreation topped the squads with a 2599 score, good for temporary second place in the standings.

CANADIAN OLYMPIC TRYOUTS

HAMILTON, Ont., March 11 (AP)—The Canadian Olympic track and field tryouts will be held at Hamilton, probably on July 14, 15 and 16, according to announcement by M. M. Robinson, honorary secret

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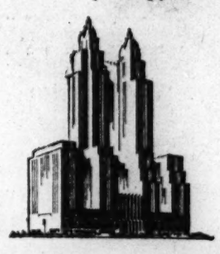

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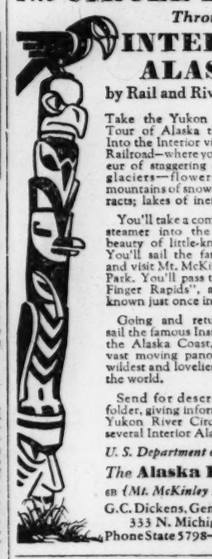

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STOCK PRICES ARE LOWER IN THIN TRADING

Market Extremely Apathetic With Numerous Losses Throughout List

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The stock market threatened to break out of its narrow trading range on the downside today.

The futile fluctuations over a range of a couple of points during the last 10 days seemed to be wearing on traders, and Wall Street at the moment appeared to be influenced more by the low state of corporate earnings than by the improvement in banking and credit as indicated by the weekly Federal Reserve statements.

The market gave one of the most feeble performances of the month. Leading issues sold off early, and at the close there were numerous losses of 2 to more than 3 points. The turnover was only about 1,300,000 shares, but the closing tone was weak.

Losses of 2 to 3 appeared in such issues as United States Steel, American Can, American Telephone, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Allied Chemical and others.

Selling was most active in the middle of the day, the list turning extremely dull in the later trading.

Some Large Transactions

Large transactions in some of the oil shares attracted considerable attention. There were a few 5000-share transfers of Prairie Oil, and one 22,000-share transfer of Socony-Vacuum. These transfers occurred at barely changed prices, however, and apparently reflected "crossed sales," that is, the shifting through the open market from one account to another. Brokers were inclined to guess that some of the Rockefeller holdings were being rearranged, but official information was lacking.

The weekly mercantile reviews again failed to provide any conclusive signs of a turn in general business activity. While the cold snap over much of the country has helped clearance sales of winter merchandise, it has not been welcomed by merchants who are preparing for the Easter trade.

Inability of speculators for the rise to move the rails up to confirm the recent gains in utilities and industrials appears to have damaged the bull cause, for the moment at least.

Strength of the more speculative railroad bonds has lent some encouragement, but they ran into considerable profit taking and selling today. Nevertheless, Wall Street remained confident that the Reconstruction Corporation would prevent any railroad defaults during the coming months.

Bond Market Irregular

Strength of United States Government securities was maintained in today's bond market but considerable irregularity came into various classes of corporate loans.

Dealers already had forecast a "healthy reaction" because of the fact that liens of all categories have been recording almost daily gains for the last several weeks. While declines were scattered throughout the list most of them were fractional.

Some pressure was exerted against the railway mortgages. Nickel Plate 6s, due next October, ran against the trend and established another new high at 74⅞ before easing under profit-taking. Minor losses were registered by some bonds of Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Illinois Central and Frisco. New York Centrals, however, were generally firm.

Although the utilities and industrials exhibited no great bouyancy, not all of them surrendered to realizing. Among some of the modest gainers were American & Foreign Power 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Chile Copper 5s, Sinclair Oil 6½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s. International Match and American Smelting bonds sagged, as did those of International Telephone.

Long-term Treasury obligations and some of the Libertys continued in demand. Modest advances were made by Treasury 3¼s, 4s, 3s, 3¾s and Liberty first and fourth 4¼s.

Prices in the foreign section were mixed. British 5½s eased as did German 7s and 5½s. Loans of Norway were strong and Japanese issues steady.

Fall in Earnings Of General Foods Is Only 4.88 P. C.

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Earnings of the General Foods Corp. for 1931 declined only 4.88 per cent below those of 1930, the concern's annual report showed today.

Net profits were $18,153,719, equivalent to $3.44 a share on 5,275,667 shares, against $19,085,595, or $3.63 a share on 5,256,843 outstanding shares in 1930.

The balance sheet reveals an improved liquid position. Current assets at the end of 1931 totaled $35,787,430 compared with $34,063,948 at the end of 1930. Current liabilities aggregated $5,405,543 against $6,386,073.

The report shows that, despite lower prices, accounts receivable from customers were higher than at the end of 1930, standing at $4,742,265 against $4,416,991. This was attributed to slower collections due to business conditions.

There was a decrease in inventories from $17,702,875 in 1930 to $15,820,292 in 1931. This, it was said, reflected lower commodity prices.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH & CABLE

Preliminary report of Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation and associated companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, shows net loss of $1,764,031 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc. This compares with net income of $96,759, equal to 31 cents a share on 305,295 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock, in 1930. All of the company's common stock is owned by International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Consols for money today were 59⅝. De Beers 3⅛, and Rand Mines 3¼. Money was 1¾ per cent, and discount rates on short bills 2⅛@2¼ per cent and 3 months bills 2⅜@3⅛ per cent.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar.11 Last	Mar.10 Last
3	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
5¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	1200	5⅝	4¾	4¾	5¼
67	55	5	Adams Exp pf	100	65	65	65	67
39¾	34	3	Adams Millis	100	39¼	38½	38½	..
3½	2⅜	..	Advance Rumely	300	3½	3½	3½	..
16½	12¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	15½	15	15	15¾
61⅞	46	4½†	Air Reduction	5300	59½	58	58½	60
2	1⅛	..	Airway Elec App	200	2	2	2	2
16¾	17⅛	.50	Alaska-Juneau	5300	15	14¾	14½	15
3⅛	1¼	..	Allegheny Corp	700	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼
7⅝	2½	..	Allegh of ww xxx	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
88¾	62¼	6†	Allied Chem	17100	83⅝	80½	80⅝	84
117½	108	7	Allied Chem pf	100	119	119	119	..
13¾	10½	.50	Allis Chalmers	700	10⅞	10¾	10⅝	10⅞
14⅜	12	2	Amerada	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
18½	13½	..	Am Bank Not	1100	16	15¾	15½	16¼
15½	12	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	13	13	13	..
73½	54½	5†	Am Can	23100	70⅝	68⅝	68¾	70¾
8½	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	8	7½	7½	8
37¾	25	7	Am Car & F pf	30	38	37	37	38⅝
37½	29	3†*	Am Chicle	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
9½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	9	8¾	8¾	9
9¼	6¾	..	Am & For Pow	3700	6¾	6⅝	6½	8⅝
23	19	6	Am & For Pow 6	700	15¾	15½	15½	16¼
38½	21¾	7	Am & For Pow 7	400	20½	19½	19½	20¾
17¼	11½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
2½	1⅜	..	Am Hide & L	100	2½	2½	2½	..
20¼	19	2	Am Ice	2100	20½	19½	19½	20¼
8½	5	..	Am International	1100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
9½	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	700	7½	7	7	..
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
3½	2	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
10⅝	4¼	..	Am Metal	100	5½	5½	5½	..
19½	15	..	Am Metal 6½	10	19	19	19	17½
16⅛	13	1	Am Power & Lt	1600	16	15	15	15⅞
58	48	6*	Am P&L 6% pf	100	43¼	42⅜	43¼	44⅞
49⅜	38¼	5*	Am P&L pf A	100	43¼	42⅜	43¼	44⅞
8½	6	.40*	Am Radiator	2200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
13	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2400	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11⅜
18⅜	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	2200	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15¾
½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & Co	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1¼	⅛	..	Am Solvents pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8⅞	5¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	7	7	7	..
137⅛	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	26700	130¼	128	128⅝	132¾
37⅜	24⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	700	31¼	30⅛	30⅛	32
30	21½	3	Am WW&E ct	100	29	29	29	..
5⅝	3	..	Am Woolen	400	4¼	4	4	4¼
30⅛	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	28⅛	26¾	27	29
3⅜	2	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
12⅜	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	1100	10	9⅝	10	9⅞
9	6	..	Anaconda Wire	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
17½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	17	17	17	17
12	9½	1	Archer Daniels	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
1¾	1	..	Armour Ill A	4400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
¾	½	..	Armour Ill B	1400	1	1	1	1
12⅛	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	400	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	1400	82⅞	80¾	80¾	83½
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	300	81	81	81	81½
12½	8	1	Atl Refining	2500	12¾	11⅝	11¾	12⅝
79½	72¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	73	73	73	73
151¾	83¾	8a	Auburn Auto	3300	101½	96¼	99⅞	96¼
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—B—					
8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
28½	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	50	21	21	21	21¼
21⅜	12¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5100	18¾	17½	17¾	18⅝
4	2¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	28⅛	27	27	29
5⅞	4	1	Barnsdall A	3500	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	5
43½	34⅛	3	Beatrice Cream	100	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	38½
18¾	13⅛	.40	Bendix Aviation	2100	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
24⅞	14½	2	Best & Co	1700	23¼	22	22	23¾
24⅜	15⅞	2	Bethlehem Steel	5100	21½	21	21	21⅞
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	400	59½	58½	58½	59⅛
6¾	7	.50	Blaw Knox	100	8	8	8	..
22¼	13⅝	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	16	15⅝	15⅝	..
56½	46	3†	Borden	3200	41⅞	40⅛	40¼	42⅛
12⅜	9	1	Borg Warner	2400	11⅜	11	11⅛	12
11⅜	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	1200	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
10½	8	1	Briggs & Strat	100	9½	9½	9½	..
9	4	..	Brockway	100	4	4	4	..
40⅞	30⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	5100	48¼	47⅛	47½	49
78⅜	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	700	74	73¼	73¾	74¼
88½	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	87	86	86	88
5	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8¼	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	100	7	7	7	7½
41½	25⅜	..	Budd Wheel	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
7⅞	2¾	..	Bullard	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
1⅜	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	350	1½	1½	1½	..
2⅜	2⅜	..	Burns Bros B cts	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
20	5½	..	Burns Bros pf	20	7⅜	5½	7¾	7
13	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	3100	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
21½	15⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	400	19½	18½	18½	20
1¼	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1	1	1	..
19	10½	..	Byers	4100	17¼	16¼	16⅛	17⅜
			—C—					
11⅞	8½	..	Calif Packing	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	3
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3	3	3	..
12½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
20⅝	19⅞	1½	Canadian Pacific	5200	18¼	17⅛	17⅜	18½
27⅛	22½	3	Capital Admin pf	100	25	25	25	25
43⅞	26¼	..	Case Thresh	21100	37⅜	36⅜	37⅛	37¼
15	10⅞	1	Catterpillar Trrac	6 1600	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11⅜
2	1	..	Celotex ct	100	1½	1½	1½	..
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	1200	12¼	11½	11½	12⅜
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
12⅝	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	17	16¾	16¾	17½
31½	21⅛	2½	Ches & Ohio	2900	23¾	22⅜	22⅞	23⅝
4⅝	3	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3½	3¼	3¼	..
3¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	4	4	4	4
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N'western	100	9⅛	8⅞	9	9⅜
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
16⅞	10⅝	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1300	10⅞	10½	10½	11½
27½	14⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	19	19	19	19
7½	5	..	Childs Company	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
15¾	10½	1	Chrysler	600	12¼	11¾	11¾	12½
56½	36½	..	Christie, Brown	2420	56½	52¼	53¼	..
23½	25⅞	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	300	27	26½	27	..
22	15½	2	Cluett Peabody	100	20½	20½	20½	21
31½	26⅛	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	30⅛	30	30	30⅛
95	87	6	Colm-Palm-P pf	300	95	94½	95	..
10⅞	7	..	Collins & Aikman	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
16⅛	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	4000	15⅛	14½	14½	15¼
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	3600	39¼	37¾	37¾	40
11	8⅞	*1	Comm Credit	1300	9¾	9	9	9¾
26¼	14½	2	Comm Cred A	1100	25½	25½	25½	..
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	25
95	89	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	95	95	95	..
77	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	74	74	74	..
10¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	6200	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	9½
47⅜	31⅜	.30	Commwlth & So	3700	44⅛	43	43	44
68½	59	6	Comwith &S 6pf	700	68½	67½	67½	68
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	1200	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
68⅜	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	7800	68½	65⅞	65⅞	66⅜
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
1⅛	⅝	..	Consol Textile	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1⅛	⅜	..	Container B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
7	4⅞	..	Cont Baking A	300	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
1	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅞
47¾	40	6	Cont Baking pf	400	46	45½	46	46¾
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	1900	39¾	39	39	39¾
25¼	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	24	24	24	24
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
7	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	800	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
⅞	⅝	..	Cont Shares	3400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
43⅜	37	3	Corn Products	2300	46	44¾	44¾	46¼
129½	125	7	Corn Prod pf	50	127	127	127	126
4¾	2⅜	..	Coty	200	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅝
23	20	2*	Cream of Wheat	400	22⅛	22	22	..
18¾	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	18⅜
4½	3	..	Crosley Radio	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
24	20⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	22½	22	22½	22
23¼	15	..	Crucible Steel	400	18½	18	18	..
49⅞	37½	7	Crucible Steel pf	20	40	39⅜	39⅜	40
8½	7	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	7	7	7	7
35½	32	4	Cudahy Packing	100	34½	34½	34½	35⅜
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	300	23½	23¼	23¼	24
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	80	79¾	79¾	79½
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
			—D—					
5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10½
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	600	81½	80	80	..
28¾	17⅞	..	Del Lack & W	400	20	19¾	19¾	20⅛
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	700	110	109¾	109¾	110⅜
15⅜	12⅜	1	Diamond Match	600	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅝
24¼	21⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24¾
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	600	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	11
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅞
13⅞	7¾	1	Douglas A	300	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	..
59¾	46⅛	..	du Pont de Nem	13500	55⅝	54	54⅜	56
104	98	6	du Pond deb	200	104¼	104	104	104
96⅜	89	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	96⅜	95½	95½	95¾
			—E—					
87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	2600	81¼	79½	79½	82¼
8	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
32⅜	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	7900	31¼	30	30⅛	31
100¼	96¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	99⅝	98¼	98	99
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	800	2½	2	2	2⅛
4	2⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15⅜	10⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	9700	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	14¼
69	47	7	Elec Pow&L pf	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	..
55¼	39½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	50	50	50	..
33¼	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	31¾	30¾	30¾	..
56½	46	5½	Enginrs PS 5½ pf	200	50½	56½	56½	56½
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
13½	7¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	10	10	10	..
5	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	4	4	4	..
			—F—					
14	11	.80	Fed Dept Stores	100	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12
65⅜	53	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	64	64	64	..
8	3½	..	Fed WaterServ	5100	8¼	7⅜	7⅞	7⅞
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	900	26	25½	26	25⅞
15⅜	12	1	Firestone T & R	1300	13	12⅜	12⅛	12¼
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	57	57	57	..
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	700	51	50	50	51½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	700	1⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8½	4	..	Follansbee B	400	6½	6	6	6½
12	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	2600	11⅛	10¼	10⅜	11⅝
21⅜	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	20⅝	20½	20⅝	..
5⅞	2¾	..	Fox Film A	1200	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
19½	15¼	3	Freeport Texas	700	18¾	18½	18½	18⅞
			—G—					
1⅞	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1	1	1	1
17⅛	11	3	Gamewell	70	12	12	12	12½
35¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1900	33¼	33⅛	33½	34⅝
15½	11	2	Gen Asphalt	700	12⅜	12¼	12¼	13
19⅞	11	2	Gen Baking	900	18⅜	18	18	18½
105¾	97	8	Gen Baking pf	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
5½	..	..	Gen Cable A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
16½	11½	..	GenCablepf	10	16	16	16	15¼
26⅛	15¾	1.60	Gen Electric	16800	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	20⅞
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11	11	11	11
40½	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	2600	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	39⅝
2¾	1¼	6	Gen Gas & E A	300	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
25	21½	2.61	Gen Ital Edison	200	25	25	25	..
88	86	6	Gen Mills pf	100	87½	87½	87½	..
24⅝	19½	3	Gen Motors	39700	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	20⅞
86⅞	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	86	86	86	85¾
14	11	2½	Gen Print Ink	60	11	11	11	..
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	400	4¼	4	4	4½
1⅝	¾	..	Gen Realty	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
16	9	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	9	9	9	10
1⅛	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	12400	23½	21⅜	21¾	21⅞
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	66¾	66¼	66¼	66⅞
31	19¾	..	Gimbel Bros	100	2	2	2	1⅞
31	21	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	21	21	21	..
7	4⅜	..	Glidden	600	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
6½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	6	6	6	6
18⅝	16	2½	Gold Dust	4500	18¾	18¼	18⅝	18½
3⅝	2⅜	..	Goodrich	1800	4¼	3½	4¼	4¼
18⅜	12⅞	1	Goodyear	1100	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	17½
61	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	60	59	59	61
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	11	11	11	..
4⅜	2¾	..	Graham Paige	1100	3	3	3	3⅛
7⅜	5½	.50	Granby	200	6	6	6	6⅛
3	1	..	Grand-Sil Stores	2400	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅜
9⅜	6⅝	..	Grand Union	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
30¼	25⅛	1	Grant (WT)	200	29⅝	23¼	29⅜	30¼
25	16⅛	2	Great Nor pf	700	20⅛	19¾	19K	20⅜
13¼	11½	3	Great Nor Ore	100	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
1⅞	1	..	Greyhnd-Grunow	1200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8	5⅛	..	Gulf States Steel	200	6½	6½	6½	..
			—H—					
2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
1½	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
83	73½	6	Hershey Choc	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80
83	73½	6	Hershey Choc pf	100	80	80	80	..
1¾	1½	..	Hoe & Co	100	1½	1½	1½	..
9⅝	5	..	Hollander	100	10	10	10	10

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar.11 Last	Mar.10 Last
136¼	110	7.80†	Homestake M	100	124	124	124	126½
4	2½	..	Houdaille Her B	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
4	2⅜	..	Houston Oil	900	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2⅝
11⅞	3¾	..	Houston Oil new	700	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
30¾	26⅞	3½	Hudson & Man	100	28½	28½	28½	..
11¾	6	..	Hudson Motor	1100	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
5⅝	3⅜	..	Hupp Motors	500	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—I—					
18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	4500	14½	14	14	14⅞
38⅜	23½	4	Indus Rayon	2100	36	34	34½	36½
39½	27⅜	3	Ingersoll-Rand	200	36½	36½	36½	36¾
4¾	2⅞	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
8	4½	.80	Insuranshare Del	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
14⅝	5½	..	Interboro Rap T	1600	13⅛	13	13	13¾
4	1⅜	..	Interlake Iron	100	4	4	4	..
117	90⅜	6†	Int Business M	1500	112½	111	111	115
18¾	14⅜	2*	Int Cement	1300	15½	15	15	17
1⅞	4⅜	..	Int Combustion	600	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
31	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	100	15	15	15	..
29¾	21⅝	1.80	Int Harvester	1200	23¾	23½	23½	23¾
100⅛	99	7	Int Harvester pf	100	100½	100½	100½	101¼
11⅝	8¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	2300	11	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
24½	15¾	4	Int Match pf	3400	17⅜	17	17¼	17½
4	3	..	Int Mere Marine	200	3	3	3	3
9¼

MARKET FOR LIVESTOCK IS HIGHER

All Classes of Cattle Up—Hogs Rise Sharply—Lambs Gain $1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 11—All species of livestock scored sharp advances during the week at the Union Stock Yards here, according to a report issued by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Moderate receipts, substantial improvement in the dressed trades and freezing weather were the stimulating factors.

Fed steers and yearlings made a net upturn of 25-50 cents. Closing steer prices, however, were not so good as at the high time, except on common grade offerings, which, because of scarcity and the general rush of buyers to descriptions selling at $6 downward, held up well. But steers and yearlings grading good and better lost sharply as the week closed, after best medium-weight steers, strictly choice offerings, had sold up to $8.90 and long and light yearlings to $8.75.

All in all it was a $5.50-$7.50 trade in steers, with demand fairly broad on both local and shipper account, with quality best of the season and with weighty bullocks more numerous than recently. Load after load of fairly long fed weighty steers arrived to sell mostly on shipper account at $7-$8, among the weightiest bullocks here being 1610-pound averages at $8.65. As compared with weighty steers numerically, light kinds continue to predominate.

Light heifer and mixed yearlings, in fact all she stock, gained 50 cents or more. The supply was short and all interests competed, light heifer and mixed yearlings selling up to $7.15, with numerous leads at $5.50-$5.75. A few outstanding Kosher cows made $5, bulk fat offerings $3.25-$4.25; cutters $2-$3. Bulls advanced 57-75 cents on the starvation run and the same influence elevated vealers $2-$3.

The 35 to 50 cents upturn in hogs created interest in livestock circles, as this species has been in a rut for several months. Lightweights gained most and pigs advanced 75 cents to $1, the upturn all through the list being part and parcel of the sharp advance in fresh pork prices, also to steadily abridged supplies.

As the week closed the top stood at $5, exactly 90 cents over the year's low time, with 170-210 pound averages at $4.85 to $4.95; 260-340's $4.40 to $4.60 and packing sows $3.85 to $4.10.

Fat lambs at the close topped at $7.75 compared with $6.85 a week earlier; with the bulk of fat lambs at $7 to $7.50 the market was generally $1 to $1.25 higher for the week, mere throwout natives at $5.50 to $6 bringing as much as good and choice lambs did at the low time in January when the top on choice offerings fell to $6.

Aged sheep advanced 50 cents. Colorado and western Nebraska continue to be main source of supply, very few native lambs being left in the corn belt, although that section still carries a moderate run of few westerns.

DIVIDENDS

Greenwich Water & Gas System declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Gold Dust Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable May 2 to stock of record April 9.

Singer Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of $2, payable March 31 to stock of record March 10.

The Mackay Companies declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

Union Trust Company of Cleveland declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

Guardian Trust Company of Cleveland declared a quarterly dividend of $2, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

Cleveland Trust Company declared a quarterly dividend of $2, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Central Bank of Cleveland declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

Winn & Lovett Grocery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Pacific Finance Corporation of California declared the regular quarterly dividend of 32 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

General Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 21.

National Steel Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 30 to stock of record March 21.

Chicago Railway Equipment Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 43¾ cents on the preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 19.

Remington Arms Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

Northwest Bancorporation, Delaware, declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

Vickers, Ltd., London, declared a dividend of 5 per cent, less tax, on the common shares for 1931.

Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Canada, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Granite City Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 21.

McAleer Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

St. Regis Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co. declared an initial dividend of 1¾ per cent on the new preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of California declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Goodyear Textile Mills Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Shawmut Association, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—At the wool auction today a good selection of South Americans were sold at full current rates, the continent procuring the bulk of the offerings. There were frequent withdrawals among medium and low grade greasy crossbreds due to sellers firm limits. Of the 9435 bales offered 7678 were sold.

CHRYSLER SEES IMPROVEMENT

NEW YORK, March 11—Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, president of Chrysler Corporation, says definite improvement has already developed in many lines of business.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30½	29
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	30¾	29
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	89	89
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	83½	83½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	43¾	41½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70	69¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71¾	71
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68	68
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	3¾	3¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	92	91
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100¼	100¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105¼	105
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102½	402⅜
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100¾	100¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	100¾	100¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104¾	104½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	94¾	94⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76¼	76¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	68	66⅝
Associated Oil 6s '35	101¾	101¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 cta	85	85
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90½	90
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	91⅜	91⅜
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	85½	84⅝
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	81	81
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	91⅜	91
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	86¼	858¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	85½	85
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	55¾	55
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	81	818
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	96	95
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	77	77
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	65	65
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104	104
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	98	97¾
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	73	73
Boston & Maine 5s '67	77¾	77¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	15	14
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103½	103½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91	90½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	103⅜	103
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	98	98
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	95¼	95¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	56	56
Bush Term con 5s '55	63	63
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	75½	75½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	82	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81⅝	81¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82	82
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88	88
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '68	88	88
Can North deb 6½s '46	102	102
Can North deb 4s	68¼	67⅞
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	90	90
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75½	75½
Certainteed 5½s '48	42½	42½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	85	85
Ches & O 4½s B	86¼	85¾
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	48	48
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	99½	99½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16½	16
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	60	60
Chicago M&StP gen 5½s '89	57	57
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	64¾	64¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9¾	9½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38	36
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	43	42½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	33¾	32
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	43	43
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	84¼	84
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	84½	84½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	68	67
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	57	56½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	43¼	42½
Chicago StL Pitts 5s	100¼	100¼
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	34	34
Chicago Un Stn 5s B '63	100	99¾
Chicago Un Stn 5s '44	98¼	98¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	72¼	72¼
Childs Co 5s '43	44	44
Chile Copper 5s '47	60	59
Cin Un T 5½s ret	99	99
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	72	72
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	83½	83½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85½	85½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	91½
Con Gas 4½s '51	95⅞	95¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104½	104½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100½	100½
Container Corp 6s '46	32¾	32¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	82	82
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	75	75
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	25½	25½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	37½	37¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	86½	86½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91	90½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33½	31½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	41½	41½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94¾	94
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85⅝	85
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95¾	95¾
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	72⅞	72¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	47	47
Erie RR ref 5s '67	43⅜	41½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	43¼	41⅜
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	55	55
Gannett 6s '43	72	72
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	82	82
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	102
Goodrich 6s '45	46	44¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82¼	82
Grand Ty Ry Can 7s '40	98⅝	98¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	72⅜	72
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	82⅞	82⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	96½	95¾
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	50½	50
Houston Oil 5½s '40	65¾	65¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	36	35
Humble Oil 5s '37	98¾	98¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101½
Ill Central 4s '53	47¼	47¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	42¼	41½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	46½	56½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	97
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	82	82
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	53	51
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	55¼	53¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	51¾	49¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	57	57
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	57¼	56½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	44½	43
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	78	77½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	64¾	65½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	16	16
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	55⅞	55⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	36½	35½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	43	42½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	51	50¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	47¾	46¼
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	62½	62½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	96	96
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	68½	68½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85¾	85¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	85	85
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	91½	91½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	84½	84½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	94¼	94¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	72	71
Laclede Gas 5½s D	72¼	72¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	11	11
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	56½	56½
Long Island 5s '34	95	95
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	48½	48½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97¼	97¼
L&N uni 4s '40	88⅛	88
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	84	84
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	41¾	41½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	86	86
Meade 6s '45 ww	50	50
Metro Edison 4½s '68	84½	84½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	97	97
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	91⅜	91½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	65⅛	65½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	65½	65½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	57	57
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	77½	77½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	32¼	29¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	51½	50
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	50	46½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	49¼	47½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	48⅞	47¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	51	46½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	36¼	32
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	18	17½
Mobile & O mot 5s '47	23	23
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	95	95
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75¾	75¾
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	70½	70½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94⅞	94¼
Nat Steel 5s	79	79
Newberry 5½s	79	79
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '88	88	88
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	34½	34½
N O T & M 5s B '54	35½	35½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	80½	80½
NYC&HR 4½s N	71	70½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	78	78
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	91¼	91
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	82	82
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	39⅞	38
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	46½	45½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	74⅞	71½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	57	57
NY Edison 5s '44	103¼	103⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109½	109½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	66	66
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	59	59
NY NH&H 4½s '67	75	74
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	94½	94
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54	54
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	97⅜	96
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¼	99¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	70	70
Niag Share 5½s '50	70	69¼
Norf Southern rfg A '61	18½	17¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	26¾	24
North Am Co 5s '61	87⅜	87⅜
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	81⅞	81
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	90	89½
Nor Pacific 5s D	78	78
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98¾	98¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	102¼	102¼
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	95	94¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	43	43
Pacific Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	99½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	90	90
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	101⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101	101
Paramount Public 5½s '50	53½	53½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	22	22
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	57	57
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	42¾	42¾
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	89½	88¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	90	90
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	73	73
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	81⅞	81¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83⅜	83⅜
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	76½	76½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	86	86
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90½	90½
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	101	100⅝
Pere Marquette 5s '56	66½	66½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	57¾	57¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	60	59
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	90	89½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	92½	92½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	49½	48¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	100
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	90	90
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '70	90½	90½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	64	63¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	29¾	28
Pub Svc E&G 4s	92½	92
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98	98
Pure Oil 5½s '37	74⅛	74⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '40	71	71
Purity Baking 5s '48	79	79
Radio Keith ct p pd	96	96
Read rfg 4½s A '97	81½	81½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	52⅞	52
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	14¼	14¼
Rio G & W 1st '39	75	75
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	66¾	66¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	78½	78½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	30	29½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	34	33½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	37	37
St Louis SW con 4s '32	87⅜	87
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	86¾	87⅛
St Louis SW con 5s '32	49	48
StP M&M 4½s '33	101½	101½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	80	79½
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	84	84
Shell Pipi 5s '53	76¾	76½
Shell Union 5s '47	70¼	70¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70⅝	70⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	89	88
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93	92⅜
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58½	58
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	86	86
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100¾	100⅛
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	86½	85
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	68	68
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	69½	68
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	67	66½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	46¼	46¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	85	85
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	57	57
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100	101¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	83⅛	93¼
Tenn Elc Power 6s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	76	76
Texas Corp 5s '44	81½	81
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	70	69½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49½	49½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38¾	38¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100½	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93⅞	92⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83	83
US Rubber Co 5s '47	46	45¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	39½	39½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	41⅞	40½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	91	91
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99⅝	99½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	41	41
Wabash RR 4½s '78	11	11
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	35⅛	35½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32¾	31¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100⅝	100⅜
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100¾	100¾
Western Electric 5s '44	100¼	100⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	59⅜	59⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62¼	62¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	49	47½
Western Union 5s '51	68	68
Western Union 6½s '36	94½	94
Western Union 5s '60	66½	66½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	69	69
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	90	90
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40⅛	39¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	71½	71¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	72	72

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar11	Mar10
3½s '47	99.2	98.30	99.	98.30
1st 4¼s '47	100.10	100.8	100.10	100.9
4th 4¼s '38	100.23	100.20	100.20	100.18
4th 4¼s reg	100.16	100.16	100.16	100.16
US 3s '55	90.22	90.13	90.22	90.16
US 3¼s '49	92.16	92.16	92.16	92.10
US 3¾s '43 March	95.28	95.28	95.28	95.28
US 3¾s '43 June	96.4	96.4	96.4	95.28
US 3¾s '47	95.8	95.6	95.6	95.12
US 3¾s '56	98.4	98.	98.	97.30
US 4s '54	101.1	100.30	101.	100.28
US 4¼s '52	103.14	103.10	103.10	103.8

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40¾	40¼
Akershus 5s '63	58	58
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	49	48¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	10¾	10
Antioquia 7s D '45	10⅛	10⅛
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	59	59
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	68½	68½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	68¾	68½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	68½	68
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	66¾	65¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	66½	65⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	65¾	66¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	67⅛	67
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	67	65⅛
Austrian 4½s '58	55¼	55
Australia 5s '55	60¾	60½
Austria 5s '57	61⅛	61
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50½	50
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93	93
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	35½	35
Belgium (King) 6s '55	89	88¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94	94
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100¾	100¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	101	101
Berlin (City) 6s '58	28¼	26⅞
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	30	29⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	40	39½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	34	33½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	31	29
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6	6
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8½	8¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Brazil (Cen Ei Ry) 7s '52	25	24¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	25	24
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	25	24½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	31½	31
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	49	49
Bremen 7s '35	38⅞	37¼
Buenos Aires 6s '81 (Prov)	37⅛	36¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	36⅝	36⅝
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	19⅞
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16	15
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93½	93½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	80½	80¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96¼	95¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	14	13½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	14	14
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	15⅜	15¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	14	13¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14	14¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	14	13¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	18½	18½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	13⅞	13⅞
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	36⅛	36½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	27½	27½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23	24¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24¼	24¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	32¼	32¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37¾	37¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12⅛	12½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	70½	69¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	84½	82
Denmark (King) 6s '42	86¾	86⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	66¾	65½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	49½	49½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	79½	79½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	88¼	87¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	37	37
Fiat 7s '46 war	80⅜	80⅜
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	53	52
Frankfort 6½s '53	27	27
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116½	116¼
German 7s '49	62¼	61¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	40⅜	40
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	37	36¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	41⅜	41⅜
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	41⅜	41
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	50	50
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	41⅜	40
Graz 8s '54	54	54
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	65½	65½
Hamburg 6s '46	34½	34½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	21	21
Harpen 6s '49 ww	42	42
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	25	25
Hungary Mun 7s '46	22⅝	22¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	78	78
Italy (King) 7s '51	89¾	89¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	47½	47½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	70¾	70½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	52½	51¼
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	34½	34
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	68	68
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	79¾	79¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	78	78
New South Wales 5s '57	55	55
New South Wales 5s '58	54¾	54⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	102
Norway (King) 5s '63	76	74½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	78¾	77
Norway (King) 6s '43	83½	83½
Norway (King) 6s '44	84½	82
Norwegian El 5½s '57	65	64¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	58¾	58¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100	100
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6¼	6¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6¼	6¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57¾	57¾
Prusia 6½s '51	32¾	32½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	63	63
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	25¾	25¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '553 ww	35¾	35¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	47¼	47
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	36	36
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	27½	27½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	33	32¾
Ruhr '48	25	23
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9¾	9¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	69⅝	69¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	75¼	73¾
Roumania 7s '59	50	50
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	62	61½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	47	47
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	28¾	28¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	33⅞	33⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	40¾	40¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	45½	45½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	44½	44½
Siemens 6½s '51	55⅞	55⅞
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	92	91
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102¾	102¾
Talwan Elec 5½s '71	55½	55½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	98¼	98¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	55	55
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	57	55½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	52½	52½
Tyrol 7½s '55	49¾	49½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	61	60¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	98⅝	98¼
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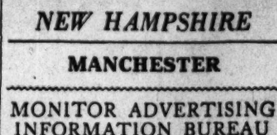
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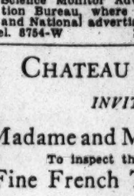
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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

It takes more than two acres of crops to produce food for an American and one-fourth of an acre to feed a Japanese.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Attorney-general ("Reader," who submits that in view of the hyphen in this word, this department must have been inconsistent recently in showing "consul general" as two words, with a plural of "consuls general") — The Christian Science Monitor does not issue original pronouncements in this feature, accepting and citing the spellings and pronunciations given in Webster's New International Dictionary (making due apologies, of course, for inadvertent misprints). Your shafts should be leveled at Webster's in this instance, for that authority calls for hyphenated "attorney-general," with a plural, first choice, of "attorney-generals."

Court of St. James's (H. T. K., who inquires why it is written thus instead of "Court of St. James")— For the same reason that one frequently refers to "the pronunciation in Webster's," "the dome of St. Paul's," etc. ("Dictionary" is understood in the first and "Cathedral" in the second.) What is meant in the name mentioned in the inquiry is "Court of St. James's Palace."

The inquirer also asks about the identity of St. James, for whom the palace was named. James "the Less," identified as the son of Alphæus and one of the twelve apostles. (James "the Elder"—or "the Greater"—was another of the apostles, the son of Zebedee and brother of John.)

Gethsemane (Mrs. A. L. C.) — *Geth-sem'-a-ne* (first two *e*'s short, *a* as in *sofa*, third *e* as in descend). Garden outside Jerusalem which was the scene of Jesus' arrest.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

Italy's first skyscraper is a 15-story building at Brescia?

Members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation receive salaries of $10,000 a year?

Buggies will be exempt from taxes in Nebraska this year for the first time in history?

The estate of the late Albert C. Burrage, famous horticulturist, has a revolving greenhouse making possible the cultivation of exceptionally fine flowers?

The unique hobby of Dr. William B. Munro, professor of political science at the California Institute of Technology, is the collection of old ballots?

Brevities

Judge: Those war correspondents had better hurry back from Manchuria or they'll miss the Democratic National Convention.

Boston Herald: Eggs, asserts a household item, are never more tasty than when served with spinach, except, may we venture to remark, when served without it.

Royal Arcanum Bulletin: Only a few short years ago two-thirds of the population was wondering how to pronounce the word "garage."

Arkansas Gazette: Some of the Society Islands, we read, are only a few feet above sea level. Obviously these are not the high Society Islands.

In Lighter Vein

"N. S. F."

"Did you get my check?"

"Yes, twice. Once from you and once from the bank."—*Dublin Opinion.*

Slogans

There has been a great deal of agitation, the last few years, about a new motto for the coin of the realm, and the Pierce City Leader-Journal suggests, "Abide With Me" and "I Need Thee Every Hour."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Castors

"Jane, didn't I ask you a week ago to oil these castors?"

"I know you did, but I couldn't find a drop of castor oil in the house!"—*Outspan.*

Barred the Proper

The following notice in a Manchester hall was quoted at the City Police Court recently as an interesting example of ambiguity: "The management reserves the right to debar anyone whom it thinks proper."—*Manchester Guardian.*

Bulletin, Sydney

The Optimist: "Mary, did you put my cooking outfit in my bag? I'll want to fry some of the fish for lunch."

His Wife: "Yes, dear, and you'll find a tin of sardines, too."

A Quotation for Today

IN THINKING lovingly about others we think helpfully about ourselves.
—MACDONALD

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Welcome Neighbor

Milburn, P. E. I.

THERE was a dance the first night of the writer's arrival on "The Island."

"The Island" is the name which all Prince Edward Islanders apply to their land of contentment and beauty.

Natives explained that folks would come from miles around to attend the old fashioned party. These country folks must make their own good times, and good times are plentiful when people coöperate and get along the way the "Islanders" do.

The writer learned that a small admission charge was to be made, the proceeds to be presented to the new settlers just over from "the other side."

"Just to help 'em git a start," was the way it was expressed. And a good time was had by all.

What They Say

Right

"You cannot divorce problems of economics from problems of right."—*Sir Norman Angell.*

Free Fun

"In Germany people have learned to enjoy themselves without spending."—*Joseph Hergesheimer.*

Hoover

"He (Hoover) has made a record in presidential initiative and constructive accomplishment unparalleled in the economic history of this nation or any other."—*Charles G. Dawes.*

On Low Prices

"It is nonsense to assume the low prices which now prevail in some quarters represent real values."—*H. L. Mencken.*

Sharing Is Happiness

"Sharing is the great and imperative need of our time. An unshared life is not living. He who shares . . . greatens his life."—*Rabbi Wise.*

The Children's Corner

Little Suitcase Gets a New Job

Founded on Fact

LITTLE SUITCASE surveyed himself as he stood half open on his side. He saw his corners broken; the stitching round the lid torn; his handle gone; and one lock which did not work—otherwise he felt he was a perfectly good suitcase. But Mother had thought otherwise, for here he was, thrown away, not wanted any more.

His memory traveled back to the many things he had carried: books and papers for Father, shoes and little parcels for Mother, and lesson books for the children. It had all been such fun, and now, save for the few defects which he thought could easily be remedied, he felt just as useful as on the day when he had been bought. Apparently the family did not share his views, for here he lay, waiting to be thrown away.

He glanced at his surroundings and saw that he rested in a corner by the open door of the old garden shed, where various implements and a wheelbarrow spent their leisure moments.

"Heigh ho!" he sighed aloud. "Heigh ho!"

"What is the trouble, young fellow?" asked the kind voice of Grandfather Wheelbarrow.

Little Suitcase blinked away a tear. "Nobody wants me any more," he sighed again.

"Tut, tut! There is never a time when nobody wants us," answered Wheelbarrow. "Have you never realized that when our work is finished in one direction it means that we are ready for another kind to begin?"

"But I loved my work, and I didn't want to change it. I wanted to go on carrying books and shoes and toys and other things."

"There is probably something much better for you to do now," said Grandfather Wheelbarrow wisely. "And while it is coming along just make yourself happy by looking at all the lovely things in the garden, the birds and flowers and trees."

Little Suitcase began to regain hope, and started to be grateful for many things, past and present, and to wait patiently to see what his next job might be. And while he was musing thus he heard a tiny voice above him, and felt some soft feet clinging to his lid.

"My dear, it is an ideal place, cosy, dry, and most suitable,"

"I agree," said another little voice. "We will take it at once. Will you start to get in the necessary things?"

Suitcase glanced up and saw Mr. and Mrs. Robin-Redbreast. Mr. Robin hopped down inside and gave tiny pecks of appreciation.

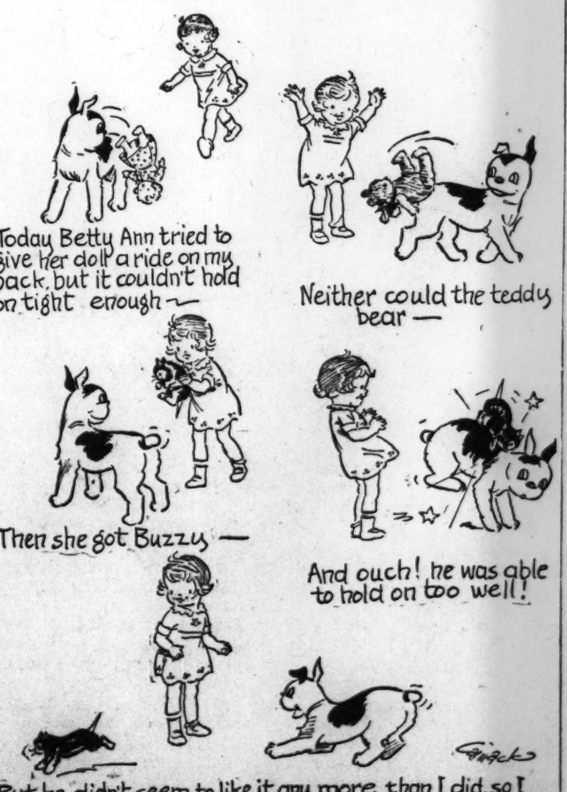
"Could not be better," he chirped to his wife. "I'll go and get the first instalment right now."

He flew away and Mrs. Robin hopped down. Her little fluttering wings were soft and soothing, and Suitcase began to realize that Mr. and Mrs. Robin had decided to build their house in the shelter that he afforded. His happiness and interest were keenly aroused as he watched the busy couple bringing scraps of wool and moss and other things wherewith to construct the cosiest nest possible.

Later on five dainty speckled eggs lay in the warmth of the mother's wings, and soon the family, consisting of five fat fledglings appeared, and took up all the time and attention of their busy parents.

Little Suitcase loved his new work, and realized the truth of Grandfather Wheelbarrow's words that when work has come to an end in one direction it always opens up in another.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today Betty Ann tried to give her doll a ride on my back, but it couldn't hold on tight enough—
Neither could the teddy bear—
Then she got Buzzy—
And ouch! he was able to hold on too well!
But he didn't seem to like it any more than I did, so I wiggled my tail and told Betty Ann she'd better think of something else to play for a change—

Balloon Puzzle

One by one the balloons forming the word PIERCE burst, each time leaving a complete word. Can you solve this puzzle?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Will America Be Bribed?

FOR twelve years the American public has refused to be talked, tricked, wheedled or frightened out of its insistence on the prohibition of alcoholic liquors. Will it now weakly submit to being bought off? This is the question posited by the clamor of wets for a legalization of beer in order to tax it. What misrepresentation, intimidation and cajolery have failed to accomplish is not likely to be achieved by this species of national bribery.

The discussion, if it serves no other useful purpose, should at least show with what reservations one must take the reiterated statement of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that the United States is losing $1,000,000,000 a year in revenue as a result of prohibition. This figure, it will be found, includes estimated taxes not only on beer and wines, but also on whisky and other spirituous liquors up to the highest alcoholic content, at war-time rates. Moreover, it contemplates that these liquors would be sold in the fifteen states that were wet in 1919 and would be drunk in the same volume per capita as before the war. Wet agitators must some time learn that this is just what the American people refuse to contemplate.

Even wet congressmen apparently recognize it in a degree by proposing only to legalize 2.75 per cent beer—and taxing it $5 a barrel. They claim this would provide a revenue of—no, not $1,000,000,000, but $350,000,000, and even this exceeds by more than $100,000,000 the estimate of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment for malt liquors. And instead of the fifteen states which were wet before 1920, less than ten now have no state enforcement code.

To meet the revenue expectations of the wet minority of the House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee, the consumption of legalized beer would have to reach 70,000,000 barrels, or somewhat more than the greatest annual production when the industry was in flower in the United States (1914), and be taxed at five times the then rate. If a tax thus high enough to yield any considerable revenue is levied, what becomes of the wet argument that modification would do away with bootlegging? The history of liquor regulation shouts the lesson that wherever a profit can be made by evading a tax illicit producers will compete with the licensed trade.

The crowning objection, however, to the plan of commissioning bartenders as the nation's tax collectors is not the inefficacy but the unfairness of such methods. The bribe is put forward as an alternative to the sales tax or a portion of the income tax. The cardinal rule of taxation is that the levy should be raised from those best able to pay. The income tax directly follows this rule, the sales tax relatively accords with it. But the effect of the proposed beer tax would be to extract money from those least able to spare it. Not affluence but appetite would be the measure of the tax.

Instead of frankly calling upon its able citizens to meet their Government's needs, this proposal would have the nation seek out those already victimized by a desire for drink, would have it pander to that desire and so rifle the pockets of the victim to lighten the tax bills of the well-to-do.

Many tears, some of them crocodilian, have been shed over the picture sometimes painted of revenues going into the hands of rum-runners which might otherwise go into the hands of the Government. At the same time there is much deploring of supposed bribe-taking by public officials who wink at liquor law violations. Surely it is bad enough if individuals betray the trust of their Government and break their oath of office for money. Would the wets instead have the Government betray the welfare of its citizens and expose them to well-proved social evils for the same money?

The economic value of prohibition, both as an aid to efficiency and thrift in prosperous times and as a cushion of protection in times of adversity, is too well established to be lightly sacrificed to exigencies which have arisen from other causes. American voters know their own interests and will not sell them out.

Baby Bonds for Man-Sized Job

SOMETHING reminiscent of the Liberty Bond campaign is recalled in the campaign which has now been launched under the leadership of Col. Frank Knox to exchange United States Government baby bonds for hoarded dollars. But the likeness is true only of the manner of the selling organization. The two campaigns differ profoundly as to object. In war days the Government raised money from American citizens because it wanted their money. The raising of money from the baby bond campaign, however, is purely secondary. The campaign is destined merely to provide a vehicle whereby the country's secreted dollars may be put to work.

Two factors in the campaign insure a hearty public response. One is the opportunity it offers for safe investment. It may well be found that many of the so-called hoarders are not hoarders at all in the frightened sense of the word. Thousands of them have probably stowed away their money in default of banking facilities. For various reasons Government bonds may have been inaccessible to them. Perhaps the denominations were too high for the hoarders' means. Or perhaps they couldn't be purchased without considerable effort. For this latter reason the opening of a savings account at the local post office may also have been neglected. So, for the time being the bureau drawer may have served as a bank, not as a hideaway. By taking the new small denomination bonds right to the people's doorsteps, the campaign is therefore providing an opportunity for investment, and many people may respond to it for this reason alone.

Then, the baby bonds afford security. Many letters arrive in business offices from rural parts asking: "Are Government bonds safe? I want to put my money somewhere, but, with banks closing right and left, I don't know what to do." Government bonds are the safest of investments. The energy with which Congress is tackling the budget deficit is evidence that on all sides there is a determination to uphold the public credit. That credit is the promise of the United States Government. Back of this new issue is that same promise, and none other in the United States affords a better guaranty.

But, above all, success should attend the campaign because the thought of the people is undergoing a gradual change in the direction of confidence in their own future as a community.

No Criticism!

SPEAKER GARNER is one of the wisest and most patriotic Americans in public life today. His brilliant and forceful handling of the House of Representatives in the last three months has made him a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. But the Speaker has slipped. He has come out with a proposition which would undermine the very foundations of the American system of government. Actually he proposes that people stop criticizing the President!

As quoted in the current Redbook Magazine, this is Mr. Garner's revolutionary plea:

> Don't criticize him at all. Man, we want to beat him at the polls next November; and if he gets criticized much more, too many people will be so sorry for him they'll vote for him.

But how does such a canny veteran of the political wars as the Speaker ever expect to obtain observance of this self-denying ordinance? He has done wonders in getting the Democratic donkey to pull beside the Republican elephant in more or less harmonious enactment of necessary legislation, but this project of shutting off criticism seems beyond even his power.

Doesn't the Speaker realize that the privilege of harpooning the President, blaming him for everything from the weather to the depression, is the one inalienable right every American insists on exercising, even if he never goes to the polls? And doesn't he know that the accepted political strategy is to attack; not to offer any constructive program, but to tear up that of the party in power?

Hard times is the Democrats' issue this year. But they have got to pin the responsibility for hard times on President Hoover. Does anyone imagine they can merely say that economic troubles resulted from maladjustment of economic forces and win next November? Indeed, Mr. Garner seems forced to recognize that fact himself. For following his adjuration against criticizing the President he uses several hundred words to describe Mr. Hoover's mistakes!

Back to the Pound

THAT the panic on international money markets is subsiding finds an eloquent illustration in the behavior of the pound sterling. Two months ago it was quoted at $3.35¼. On Monday it had risen to $3.53¼. The next day there was a spurt to $3.73¼, with the prospect of even further improvement before long.

Last summer almost every foreigner with holdings in pounds appeared to be clamoring to sell them. The redemption of their money called for settlements in gold in order that the British currency might be kept at parity with gold. So the metal started to flow out of Britain in volume. Determined to protect a minimum of gold as backing for its home currency, the Bank of England and the British Treasury resorted to borrowing abroad to meet the swollen demand, and got deeper and deeper into debt to France and the United States. In double-quick time some $650,000,000 of these foreign credits had been exhausted.

Since the world's demand seemed to be insatiable, and since the foreign holdings of pound obligations seemed to be inexhaustible, the British Government suspended gold payments altogether, a decision which allowed the pound sterling to sink to its natural level on a supply and demand basis. Thereupon it gradually declined until in terms of gold dollars it reached $3.24¾ on December 7, as compared with parity of $4.86⅝.

An American would therefore have received on that date $3.24¾ in repayment of every $4.86⅝ pound he had invested in Great Britain, a loss of 33 1-3 per cent. It was better to wait a while. Hence the run came to an end. Instead of raiding the pound, the world stayed on the sidelines and watched the developments in British financial policy during the breathing spell. Would Britain follow the example of post-war Germany and, taking advantage of her self-imposed immunity from having to pay out gold, print paper money in such quantity as to make the pound practically worthless? The least sign of such a policy would have brought back the remaining foreign holders of pound obligations. At all hazards, they would have tried to liquidate their investments before they became valueless.

But Britain showed no such signs. She has kept such a tight rein on her currency policy that home prices, while they have risen, have not shown a tithe of the increase so freely prognosticated immediately after the suspension of the gold standard. Sterling has thus been given every opportunity to register its astonishing comeback in terms of foreign currencies.

Part of the reason of the rally is a better outlook for the balance of trade. Industry has been able to sell goods cheaper on foreign markets because its costs are now reckoned at depreciated values.

Another explanation of sterling's strength arises from the addition to the British gold stock from the hoards of metal contained in British and Indian ornaments and jewelry. Together these two factors have made it possible for the Bank of England and the British Treasury to repay almost 75 per cent of the borrowings they incurred last year in trying to save the pound. Even more than this would have been repaid but for the fact that a good deal of the remainder takes the form of British Treasury bills which were bought by individual French investors who will not present them for payment for another four months.

But the chief explanation of the remarkable rise of sterling this week appears to be that world financiers are now buying British currency with the same enthusiasm with which so short a time ago they sold it. The effect of the better feeling thus engendered should be to help to restore world business to what President Harding used to call "normalcy."

A Crescendo in Piano Sales

ONE stops to listen nowadays before the house in which a piano is being well played. Around that house there gathers an atmosphere of other, more graceful times. Perhaps not for the strains of a golden voice would one have paused here. No, nor hardly for the strains of a Beethoven symphony. It is a paradox of the times that the majesty of a great orchestra transmitted hundreds of miles from the concert hall to the home might not even retard a passer's steps—but a fragment of one humble performer's effort can stay them.

For the home-played piano is one of the better things of our yesterdays—or so it seems. Phonograph and radio appear to have monopolized living-room entertainment. At any rate, it is to these mediums of music that the decline of the parlor piano is attributed. "The young folks won't bother to learn how to play when they can get such good music by just turning a knob." So it is believed that pianos, if they serve at all, must stand and wait. And since the business decline has turned attention to less expensive ornaments, many a piano maker has become convinced that his business is out of tune with the times.

Hasn't it occurred to anyone that the radio should have been used for a better purpose than merely to keep the "ivories" from getting soiled under young fingers? Shouldn't so much music, so ably played, have inspired the youngsters to try their hand at making some of their own? When the best a boy or girl ever heard was the wheeze of a parlor organ or the loose, out-of-joint rasping and plucking of a tottering piano, there was not much incentive to make the sounds locally known as music. All this should be different now.

One piano manufacturer, perhaps sensing the anomalous nature of the piano's fall from favor, has turned to turning the tide. This firm, by synchronizing itself with the right product, the right price and the right dealers, has put a host of new pianos where they ought to be. Sales in six months beginning last July have been increased 245 per cent over 1930 figures on an inexpensive line. Now you can't sell pianos, especially in these times, to people who who do not want them.

Of course, a piano built to sell for $400 should not be regarded as a Stradivarius of its family, though it might be a reasonably good one. A higher-priced piano should prove a better investment in the long run. But the fact that any piano can be sold in increasing volume nowadays should do much to correct the impression that the instrument of Chopin, Liszt, Rubinstein, Paderewski, is no longer the instrument of the people. The experience of one company should offer a hint to others, even in the high-priced field. Perhaps the right product at the "right" price would increase the production of some of the finest pianos sufficiently to make them available to many more homes, and at the same time a profitable manufacturing venture.

The New-Style House

BEFORE people generally begin to save money by eliminating cellars, garrets, fireplaces, back cellar stairs, and many partitions, as advocated by Mr. A. P. Greensfelder of St. Louis, Mo., centuries of tradition will have to be overcome. It might be hard for many a house owner to reconcile himself to a cellarless or atticless house and call it a home.

No one has protested against the idea that a few rows of cans on the pantry shelf should supersede sacks of vegetables in the cellar. And without doubt the boy of today finds the garage a suitable place for his bicycle. But where, except in the cool twilight of the nether regions of a house, could Mother and Dad provide congenial surroundings for the tandem upon which they rode into the century?

And then there's the attic which, even though costly, pays for itself in sentiment. How could one rummage around through all sorts of dust-covered articles and find such unexpected things as are found in attics if one lived in a "new-style" house? And how could the rain patter softly down upon the roof of an attic that never was?

Although such a house as Mr. Greensfelder pictures would no doubt cost less money, what becomes of that homey something that flourishes only in attics and cellars?

Editorial Notes

Perhaps Alma Gluck was referring to crooners in saying that "it is possible that noise abatement is the only thing necessary to put America on a musical par with other nations more famous for their composers and artists."

Men are promised trousers "already broken in" by the National Association of Retail Clothiers. This would leave them nothing to do but to break them out.

How 7,855,865 fish were saved from the possibility of fatal effects of drought in California last summer is one fish story a person would care to listen to.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

How Not to Boom a Candidate—Britain and the Far East

MR. MELVIN A. TRAYLOR of Chicago is no doubt a great banker. He may, indeed, as a distinguished Washington writer has said, have "more than any business man I know political 'it.'" But somehow the "itness" of his politics suffers by the form of his approach to the electorate.

I have before me a press clipping sheet issued by the Traylor-for-President Club of Columbia, Ky., intended to set forth his qualifications for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. A cartoon by Chicago's pet artist, McCutcheon, depicts him side by side with Ramsay MacDonald and Gandhi as having overcome the handicaps of early poverty and lack of education and risen to dominating position in his native land. The picture alone of Gandhi in his accustomed garb, squatting on a Turkish rug and surrounded by trembling and suppliant Britishers in John Bull costume, ought to make it clear that a boy who saw his first locomotive at eighteen, and manifested his flair for politics by being elected city clerk in his early youth, is obviously headed straight for the White House.

* * *

It was at an "old home picnic" in Hillsboro, Texas, that the Traylor boom was launched. In January five states opened headquarters for his advocacy. A Texas paper says that "some of the smartest men in Washington" hope he will be on the ticket. Columbia, Ky., honored by giving him birth and whence he went out on the first railroad he ever saw to seek his fortune, has held a home-town rally to advance his candidacy. A golf writer assures the world that what Mr. Traylor does to Colonel Bogey affords bright promise of the disaster which he would bring on his adversary on the political links, while "Clint" Gilbert, the political sage who discovered his possession of "it," clinches his estimate of the banker's sagacity with this anecdote:

"After Governor Smith's defeat Traylor met him and said, 'Of course I wanted you to be elected. But if you had been there would not have been another Democratic President in twenty-five years,' meaning that the panic which followed a year later was sure to come, and that the Democrats, if in power, would be blamed for it."

It's all very interesting. In nearly every presidential campaign some very rich man adds to the joy and prosperity of cheap politicians by financing a campaign in his own behalf. Perhaps Mr. Traylor has not been thus touched, but it might be worth his while to ask himself whether today the average voter is more friendly to a representative of the big banking class than he is to the President who happened to be in office when the panic, with which bankers had so much to do, afflicted the country?

* * *

"The Government of England," according to one of those anonymous youngsters whose answers to academic questions are collected in small books entitled "boners," "is a limited mockery." Perhaps there are not a few Englishmen who would themselves accept this unintentionally searching statement. The very willingness of the people of the "tight little isle" to accept in face of the most menacing conditions the consoling reflection that in some way the country will muddle through indicates how different is their conception of the nature and characteristics of a state from that held by the Germans before 1914—or perhaps by the Japanese today. A little gentle mockery often smooths out a perilous position, and it has not often been the British idea to meet such conditions with a rigid foreordained program, and without some endeavor to find a solution consonant with good feeling.

For example, it seems to me that up to the present moment the British have been able to contemplate the trouble in the Far East without feeling it necessary to give Japan the impression that they were hostile to its rights. British interests in Asia are, of course, greater than those of any other nation, although American interests in Japan alone are greater. Moreover, Great Britain has had experience with the methods employed by Oriental peoples for manifesting hostility which the United States has thus far been happily spared.

The anti-British boycott in China, of some years ago, was of an efficiency which perhaps may account for British unwillingness, today, to adopt harsh measures against Japan for endeavoring to break down by armed force a similar conspiracy. Some of the stories told me in Hong Kong, by English families resident on the Peak, of rising to find their houses deserted by servants—and this where twelve to sixteen servitors are thought necessary to an ordinary household; of being unable to persuade ricksha or litter men to carry them down town, or to get shopkeepers to sell them food; of having their garbage left for days because no Chinese would carry it away, and having every form of service and function of organized society abruptly stopped, go far to explaining the British understanding of the Japanese grievance.

Notes From German Cities

The Streets Of Berlin — TAXI drivers in Berlin cannot have a very difficult time in finding streets. They need only remember that Africa, the North of England and Switzerland are in the northwest; the Tyrol and Scandinavia in the north; Bavaria in the southwest; trees and great savants in the west; next door to them the promoters of the Protestant religion; while some of the great masters and composers reside in the east. The African quarter in the northwest branches off from "African Street" and comprises streets bearing the names of Transvaal, the Congo, Otavi, Zanzibar, and so forth. From there "London Street" leads over to the "north of Britain" district with streets named after Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin. From Bristol one enters the Swiss quarter and walks down the St. Gallen, Davos, Lucerne, Geneva, or Thun roads.

Geography is turned upside down. The Dolomites with the Zillertal, Brenner, Tyrol, are north of Scandinavia. Proceeding to the west one meets the great savants Galvani, Volta, Franklin, Roentgen (X-ray), Guericke (air pressure), Fraunhofer (spectral lines), Helmholtz. Next door one finds the great Protestant leaders, Zwingli, Calvin, Melanchthon. In the west is a corner where all the streets have the names of trees. In the east one encounters the names of Rembrandt, Raphael, Dürer, Boecklin, Verdi, Beethoven, Bach, Wagner, to mention just a few. In a garden suburb in the south the streets celebrate the names of characters from the works of Fritz Reuter, a popular writer. Berlin street names are often very picturesque. One lives in the Hawthorn Hedge, Ice Bird Way, In the Forest Path; or walks down Fish Valley, Along the Lupine Field, Rose Hedge, Rose Path, Rose Corner, Pine Valley,

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Traffic Versus Trees — A sign of the times is the sacrificing, at least partially, of one of Berlin's most attractive features—the trees that line so many of the thoroughfares in all parts of the city. The all-conquering, ever-increasing demands of the automobile traffic is the chief reason for this. It is especially the case at the west end, where the widening process has frequently transformed what was formerly a beautiful avenue into a bare, uninteresting street. This may perhaps be condoned, but now that the felling of century-old giants on the banks of the Havel is seriously contemplated, the cry "Woodman, spare that tree!" arises from thousands of indignant protesters. Most visitors to Berlin naturally include Potsdam in their itinerary, taking the steamer from Wannsee through the Havel lakes. One of the prettiest places of call along this beautiful route is "Moorlake," near Peacock Island, which with its golden sands beneath wide-spreading oaks and poplars forms a charming place for picnickers. It is proposed in order to widen the motor road along the banks of the Havel to cut down a large number of the trees which have stood there, it is said, for some hundreds of years.

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A Dry Carnival — In connection with the Carnival at Cologne, a mass meeting of the Societies of Organization—this year in aid of the "Winter Help"—at which a very jovial mood was, as usual, manifested, it is said not a drop of alcohol was consumed. Five thousand Germans in the merriest season of the year remaining dry was an unprecedented proceeding, and it had the whole-hearted approval of Cologne's genial burgomaster, Dr. Adenauer. The Carnival in that city was curtailed this year and the famous Rosenmontag procession—a distant relation of the Lord Mayor's Show—was omitted for the first time in Cologne's history. But although this most frolicsome feature of the gay week was greatly missed the Cologne people did not let themselves become downhearted, and the prevailing harmless fun proved a welcome relaxation. In Berlin, Shrove Tuesday's festivities were on a much more economical scale. The "Fasching" balls were fewer in number than ever before, but much of the proceeds went to the fund for the unemployed, which was all to the good.

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For Silent Water Pipes — The sound technicians are beginning to turn their attention to our bathrooms. Whoever enjoys the privilege of being able to wash in running water in his home has, nevertheless, every time when he returns late, the anxiety that he will disturb the slumber of his neighbors by letting the water run. Running water can often be heard through several stories. In the Technical High School at Stuttgart, Dr. Reiher, an engineer in the Institute for Sound and Heat Investigation, is experimenting with ways and means for reducing the noises in the water pipes. These noises proceed from various causes, such as the striking of the water against the walls of the pipes and so on. When much water is used—twenty liter in the minute—the noises are so deep in tone that they do not affect the ear unpleasantly, but the sharper, disturbing noises when an ordinary quantity of water is used are to be tackled. Different forms of taps and valves and silencers have been tested. Cork is efficient, felt less so; a new material called tela, used against noise and cold in settlements, is still better than cork. Welcome results may be expected from the Stuttgart institute, and one sees that the attempt to lessen noise is beginning to be generalized.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Steamboat Days

THE spacious day of steamboat travel on the Chesapeake Bay is about over. Its sun began to set when the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia gave way to the Baltimore and Virginia Steamboat Company in 1923. The absorption of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic in 1928 marked the further progress of the decline. And now with the Baltimore and Virginia about to suspend, the evening would seem to be at hand.

It is as useless to lament this change as it was to bemoan the passing of the river steamers which formerly plied the Mississippi and its tributaries to the great delight of their contemporaries, and the even greater delight of later generations acquainted with the writings of Mark Twain.

The automobile and the modern highway have killed the passenger business on the bay just as the railroads killed the river boats. The demise was longer delayed in the one case than in the other because there were no railroads and no highways across to the eastern shore, and because large areas on the western shore of both Maryland and Virginia remained for many years accessible only by water. But while the automobile and the hard-surfaced highway have been slower in coming, their arrival has been just as inevitable, and now that they are here, it is difficult, if not impossible, for the local steamboat to remain. And so the bay sacrifices another of its most agreeable attributes upon the relentless altar of progress. (We hope that's the right word.)—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Road Across Europe

EIGHT countries are combining in a scheme for making an international highway across Europe for motorists.

The road is to run direct from London to Constantinople, a distance of nearly 2000 miles, and in each country the authorities are being urged to make it a unform width.

It is probable that a 24-hour customs service will be arranged in each of the eight countries, and new customs officers established by the roadside if the scheme is carried out.

All this is good news. The more we see of our neighbors the more we should understand them, and understanding is one of the most powerful peace makers in the world.—*The War Cry* (London).

Another Presidential Duty

THERE is another important matter to which Mr. Hoover should give special attention now. Many spuds have been planted. The President should not permit his weather department to let a hard freeze spoil them.—*Chickasha* (Okla.) *Express.*